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Plan E in Cambridge Vote; Superior Type Bombers Delivered to U. S. Navy

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 28, 1940

In New England: Cambridge to Vote on Plan E

Plan E, a proposal for Proportional Representation Council-City Manager Government, will be voted on in Cambridge at the State election on Nov. 5. [Details: Page 9.]

Increased demand for experienced executives, brought about by the national defense program, may end the need for the Forty Plus Club of New England, a group formed to find jobs for men of middle years. [Details: Page 11.]

Superior Dive Bombers for U. S. Navy

Santa Monica, Calif. (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Company reported that powerful dive bombers which it described as "superior in performance to types in Europe's war" were actually in production for the United States Navy and were being delivered in quantities.

In Washington: Pittman Calls Americas Prepared

Citing the unanimous Senate ratification of the Treaty of Havana as new proof of Pan-American solidarity, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee declared that the Western Hemisphere nations are prepared to meet "any aggression" which might arise from the German-Italian-Japanese alliance.

After dedicating the new capital airport this afternoon, the President prepared to sail for a week-end cruise on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, prior to inspection of defense establishments in Maryland Monday.

To survey labor relations with the giant Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, a special meeting has been set for next Thursday and Friday in Pittsburgh, according to Philip Murray, chairman of the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Foreign Languages Problem in New York Draft

New York (AP)—The task of registering draft eligibles in New York City, where foreign language groups comprise a large percentage of the population, prompted the selective service administration today to: enlist the aid of 1,000 interpreters versed in 33 tongues for duty at registration places Oct. 16; arrange for making explanations of the draft in 52 foreign language publications and over 10 stations radiocasting daily in alien tongues.

Equity Bars Nazis and Reds From Office

New York (AP)—Actors Equity Association (American Federation of Labor) adopted at a stormy meeting a resolution barring Communists, Fascists or Nazi Bund members from holding office in the association or from being employed by Equity.

War Summary: Nazis Concentrate on London

German air attacks last night and today were again mainly directed at London. The British Air Ministry announced that 133 German warplanes were shot down during yesterday's fighting over England, with the loss of 34 British planes. Germany claimed 101 British planes had been shot down with only 38 German planes missing.

British Bombers "wrecked" buildings and warehouses and set timber yards ablaze in a three and a half-hour "intense" bombardment of Lorient, the Air Ministry reported. Lorient is in the occupied zone of France on the southern side of the Brittany Peninsula. The attack there was an extension of the British offensive against possible German invasion bases.

British figures show more than 1,000 German planes shot down so far in the month of September. Antiaircraft defense has reached the most intensified stage since the war began.

Germany claimed to have dropped more than 2,200,000 pounds of explosives on English objectives during the last 36 hours. It said yesterday's attacks were the most destructive launched on England so far.

In the Dover harbor two merchant ships were sunk by shells from German cross-Channel shore batteries and another ship damaged, the German High Command claimed.

Italian warplanes bombed Malta's British airports yesterday, the Italian High Command said today, while Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's Army in Egypt sent out patrols to explore the desert.

Indo-China incidents, the Vichy Government announced, have ended and French and Japanese forces are applying the earlier accord permitting the Japanese to use Indo-China to base a new drive against China.

Pact Reaction: Bulgaria May Be Drawn In

Bulgaria headlined reactions to the Japan-German-Italian military alliance with reports from Rome that the Balkan nation might be brought into the pact as a counterpoise to Turkey.

Russian sources in London viewed the Soviet's position as the result of the triangle treaty as "dangerous and very grave." There was no official Soviet comment.

Spain's press jubilantly hailed the alliance, adding to the impression that some form of German-Spanish agreement was in the offing.

Britain, viewing the pact as not unexpected, saw it imposing new responsibilities on the United States in the ordering of world affairs.

Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo continued to depict the pact as a successful division of the world, driving Britain "back into its islands."

The United States speeded defence preparations, ratified the Havana-Western Hemisphere defense agreement and studied German comments that the Axis alliance now "prevented" America from using the British naval base at Singapore. [Details: Page 1.]

A. F. of L. Opens Teachers Membership Drive

New York (AP)—American Federation of Labor leaders and committeemen for the American Federation of Teachers, an A. F. of L. affiliate, have arranged a joint national campaign to organize the nation's public school teachers.

Alaska's Thanksgiving Day Nov. 21

Juneau, Alaska (AP)—Gov. Ernest Gruening designated Thursday, Nov. 21, as Thanksgiving Day in Alaska.

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Canadian Soldiers Studying German

OTTAWA, Sept. 28 (CP)—A Handy 93-page pocket guide to the German language—"German for Servicemen"—has been provided for Canadian soldiers.

The little book is published by Canadian Legion War Services and the Canadian Association for Adult Education primarily for men taking the German course in the Legion's educational program.

The book lists many words and phrases in common use, as well as military phrases. Questions and answers in German and English deal with such essential matters as food, lodging and so on.

Tonight's the Night To Reset the Clock

When father winds the clock and puts the cat out tonight it may be well to remind him to reset the timepiece.

For this is the night when that hour of sleep lost last spring, when daylight saving time came in, may be regained. Officially standard time comes back at 2 a. m. tomorrow, but most clocks and watches will be reset before their owners retire.

Experts recommend that the hands be set ahead 11 hours rather than back one. It's better for the clock.

Conventions Of Democrats, G. O. P. Open

The Republican and Democratic political barrages, designed to capture the Nov. 5 Massachusetts State elections, began today in Boston and Springfield where the Republican and Democratic parties opened their respective biennial State conventions.

Although political oratory filled the Symphony Hall, Boston, and the Springfield Municipal Auditorium, the chief tasks of the convention delegates were drafting of party platforms, endorsement of party nominees for major State office and choice of the Massachusetts Presidential electors.

In Boston, the Republican leaders, including Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr, (R) of Massachuestts, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall predicted success for the Republican National and State tickets.

Likewise in Springfield the Democratic leaders, including Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and nominee for Governor, predicted Democratic success with equal confidence.

The major aim of the Republican Party, as stated by the State ticket nominees, was continuation of honest, efficient and economical government. In Springfield the Democratic goal, as outlined by Mr. Dever, was honest government, with humane purposes.

Resolutions committees of both parties were still working on their respective platforms to be ready for presentation to the conventions late today.

Bay State G. O. P. meets: Page 9.
Democrats in convention: Page 10.

Navy Yard Plan Widely Approved

With whole-hearted approval of local authorities of the plan proposed by Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, to double the size of the Boston Navy Yard and its drydock facilities over and above the authorized program now awaiting the O. K. of both branches of Congress, officials here today are looking optimistically toward Washington for favorable action on the Tarrant proposal.

Approval of such a proposal by Congress and the Navy Department would make the Boston Navy Yard and the South Boston drydock equal to if not greater than that of any other Navy Yard in the United States. It is estimated that 20,000 civilians would be employed with an annual pay roll of close to $30,000,000.

Local authorities who have expressed approval of the Rear Admiral's proposal are the Boston Port Authority, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the State Public Works Department, and the Navy Department.

A large grant of land has been offered to the Federal Government by State Public Works Commissioner John W. Beal for the expansion program. It is a 75-acre tract valued at $4,000,000 in South Boston, running along the Summer Street extension just west of the Army base.

And Now a Peach Without the Fuzz

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP)—After all these years, the peach is getting a shave.

The "barber" is Dr. Fred W. Hofmann, director of horticultural research at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, who announced today the development of a fuzzless peach.

The new peach is not only as smooth and waxy as a plum, but also as large as standard varieties and just as delicious.

It is highly resistant to brown rot, and has a higher degree of frost resistance than the Elberta. Any standard variety can be made fuzzless.

The fuzzless peach, the fruit of nearly 40 years' research by Dr. Hofmann, will be distributed soon among orchardists for planting, but probably will not reach the consumer for three to six years.

Dr. Hofmann has a patent on the peach, which he began developing in 1912, when he crossed standard varieties with a fuzzless type found among some Greensboro seedlings in Nebraska.

Willkie Picks Major Issues For Campaign

G. O. P. candidate to key fight on New Deal to jobs, third term, foreign policy, and war.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The arduous western tour which Wendell L. Willkie completes today has provided the anvil on which the Republican nominee has tried and tested the issues around which he will center the remainder of his campaign.

As his special train dashes to the Atlantic Coast for only a turnaround stop in New York City with more than 7,200 miles of intensive stumping behind him, it is evident that Mr. Willkie, through this testing period, has settled upon four basic issues which he will now take to the country in a series of eastern and midwestern speeches.

Mr. Willkie has studied closely the response of large audiences in town after town and in city after city all along his way. While he has mostly talked to his crowds, he has frequently invited the crowds to talk to him. In his brief rear-platform stops he sometimes has just chatted with the people who gathered about his car.

Issues of Campaign

In one way or another the Republican presidential candidate has discussed every public question during the course of this trip and out of this discussion he has chosen, with the help of his audiences, these issues which from now on will form the framework of his challenge to the New Deal:

1—**Jobs.** The charge that the New Deal has let labor down by failing to provide employment, by asking for a third term with more men out of work than when it sought election to a second term. The promise to preserve every social gain which labor has won plus the assurance that recovery and re-employment can be achieved by an administration which understands industry alone can produce jobs. The pledge to oppose with equal force the excessive power of big business and the excessive power of big government.

2—**Third Term.** "A tradition such as the third term is not just a rule, as in a card game," says Mr. Willkie. "It has a very basic reason and that reason is that all men who get great power instinctively seek to retain it. I know the President of the United States has no motives or ambition to become a dictator. But the President of the United States like all Presidents, and like all men who occupy great power, becomes surrounded by a group of men

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Axis-Japan Threat to Democracy Places U. S. in New World Role; Hemisphere Defense Plan Ratified

Eyes of Nation turn to White House as President ponders world situation.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The first reaction here to the German-Italy-Japanese Pact is that defense preparations and aid to Britain and China will be accelerated with every pound of energy and every facility available.

The second reaction is to take a momentary breathing space to contemplate the world situation from the new angle.

While Washington has become notably more alert since the announcement of the three-power treaty, which it is felt is aimed particularly at the United States, officials feel that no crisis may arise immediately, and in fact, that such a treaty at such a time may indicate weakness on the part of the aggressors.

Heretofore there has been talk in Berlin of defeating Great Britain "before winter." Now it seems necessary for the Nazi Regime to enlist the support of two other nations and to envisage a war that may last for years rather than months, with time playing on the side of the rearming British.

Certain immediate matters are quickly decided. Congress will not adjourn. Also the Senate yesterday quickly ratified the Havana agreement by which the 21 nations of the Americas agree to prevent transfer of sovereignty over territory in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American nation to another.

The immediate reaction on all sides was that the United States now has a deeper stake in the Battle of Britain, and that its own safety is now so intimately bound up in the struggle there that it is plain for even the most obtuse to see. There is a feeling here, too, that the crisis of peace and war for the United States may explode before the presidential election. So far, the gravity of the situation has been such and the similarity of President Roosevelt's and Mr. Willkie's international viewpoint has been so close that there has been little disposition to make political capital out of the crisis. As a matter of fact, if Washington accurately senses the Nation's mood, it would be unwise for either party to use the situation for partisan ends.

Eyes on White House

All attention centered immediately upon the White House. The press yesterday found a smiling President, who showed no perturbation over events. He declined to discuss the fact, however, which is obviously aimed at the United

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Wide World

British Ask for More Aid

Group of British officials, headed by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, told President Roosevelt that Great Britain needs all forms of assistance at once. Photograph shows (left to right): Neville Butler, Counselor of the British Embassy, Sir Walter Layton, head of the British armament program, and Lord Lothian as they left the White House recently.

American Policy in Orient Outlined in Welles Speech

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, in a speech setting forth "the requirements of the United States" in the Orient, declared today that there is no problem in the Far East "which could not be peacefully solved through negotiation."

In a foreign policy pronouncement considered especially significant because of yesterday's formal alliance of Japan with Germany and Italy, Mr. Welles also re-asserted American intentions to "render all material support and assistance" in the form of supplies and munitions to Great Britain and the British Dominions "in what we hope will be their successful defense against armed aggression." Mr. Welles' speech was prepared for delivery to the Foreign Affairs Council here. He reviewed foreign policy throughout the Roosevelt Administration, warned that the nation faced as grave a danger as any in its history, and said the Government was preparing "for any eventualities."

Japan's assault on French Indo-China he condemned as a threat to "the integrity of the French Colony," contrary to promises of the Japanese Government to respect the status quo in that area.

Respect for Agreements

"In essence," Mr. Welles declared, "the primary requirements of the United States in the Far East may be thus simply set forth:

"Complete respect by all powers for the legitimate rights of the United States and of its nationals as stipulated by existing treaties or as provided by the generally accepted tenets of international law.

"Equality of opportunity for the trade of all nations.

"And finally, respect for those international agreements or treaties concerning the Far East to which the United States is a party.

The Japanese Government, however, he continued, "has declared that it intends to create a 'new order in Asia.'"

American Rights Ignored

"In this endeavor," the Undersecretary said, "it has relied upon the instrumentality of armed force, and has made it very clear that it intends that it alone shall decide to what extent the historic interests of the United States and the treaty rights of American citizens in the Far East are to be observed."

He declared that "many hundreds of incidents have occurred" in which American rights had been violated.

But he said "there is no problem presented which could not be peacefully solved through negotiation, provided there existed a sincere desire on the part of all concerned to find an equitable and a fair solution which would give just recognition to the rights and to the real needs of all concerned."

Turning to Europe, Mr. Welles praised the heroism of the British people in "defending successfully their homes and their liberties," and added:

"It is the policy of your Government, as approved by the Congress of the United States, and, I believe, by the overwhelming majority of the American people, to render all material support and assistance, through the furnishing of supplies and munitions, to the British Government and to the Governments of the British Dominions in what we hope will be their successful defense against armed aggression."

Accords in the Americas

Reviewing the "tragic history of the international relations of the past seven years," Mr. Welles said "there is just one bright picture of constructive achievement that stands out." That, he said, was the development of close relations among the 21 American Republics.

Mr. Welles declared that the Government "must continue in the future, as it has in the past, to prepare for all eventualities" and to "arm with all haste and vigor to guard our new world from threatened danger." At the same time, he said, the Nation must be ready, "when the time comes, to aid in the construction of that kind of a world peace based on justice and on law through which alone can our security be fully guaranteed."

Need for co-operation with British Empire for defense now is believed essential.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 28—The new treaty among Germany, Italy, and Japan puts squarely up to Great Britain and America this grave question: Will the English-speaking democracies act quickly enough and effectively enough to formulate joint defensive plans which will be capable of offsetting the increasingly aggressive schemes of the Axis triangle?

Directed mainly against America, the tripartite treaty signed at Berlin yesterday is considered here as a clear signal that the time has come for Great Britain and the United States to speed up and tighten up in all parts of the globe the co-operation for purposes of common defense which started with the Canadian accord and continued with the agreement to exchange American destroyers for the use of British naval bases.

Officially, there has been no comment in London on the Italian-German-Japanese pact. The position of the British Government in the matter is understandably delicate. There probably will be a public statement later, perhaps by Prime Minister Winston Churchill. But in the meantime it is felt that it is not for the British to emphasize the implications which the new pact clearly holds, especially for America.

Yet underneath this natural reluctance to speak out lest Americans feel that the British are saying more than they should, there is an intense feeling here that the hour has struck for a frank facing of the full gravity of the situation.

Conflicts Boil Over

This latest pact between the Axis Powers and Japan clearly proves that the wars in Europe and Asia have boiled over. They have both overflowed their borders and spread beyond their respective continents. It is now generally recognized here that it will be only a question of time before the Asiatic and European conflicts merge into one.

Points of contact already are not lacking:

In Indo-China, Japan continues its coup, taking over air fields and occupying country dangerously close to Singapore.

In the Near East tendencies toward conflict are slowly developing. In Northern Africa the march quickens and it appears virtually certain that the theater of war may reach the shores of the Indian Ocean.

But the most striking feature of all about the new treaty is that it flings a direct challenge in the face of America. It is true the pact was not unexpected either in London or Washington. In Whitehall, as in the White House, the official attitude is that the agreement merely tears the veil, already pretty thin, from a situation well known to have existed for some time.

Nevertheless, the pact is of major significance because it crystallizes the formerly loose state of solidarity among the three great aggressor powers. It ties Japan to the chariot wheels of the Axis. Implications of this are plain both in Britain and the United States.

End of Appeasement?

In the first place it is recognized here that Britain is now obliged to write off as completely hopeless any lingering prospects the Government may have imagined remained of appeasing Japan. Although no official information is yet available, the general impression in quarters close to the Government is that this will mean more intensive and consistent support for China against Japan on the part of the British Empire. It is expected to mean, among other things, the reopening of the Burma Road.

This supply route, one of the last major arteries for supplies to Free China, was "closed" by Britain at Japanese insistence in the hope of retaining a measure of Japanese collaboration.

There is some reason to believe the Burma Road question is already under reconsideration. In any case, it must be decided before the middle of October, and the present trend, now greatly accelerated by the signature of the new treaty, is definitely toward a reopening of this road so vital to the continuation of China's resistance.

Another effect is likely to be an intensification of defense consultations between the British Empire and the United States. Talks have already been in progress between Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, and the Australian Minister to Washington, Richard G. Casey.

These conversations are de-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Intimate Message from Washington

Japan Feels Iron and Steel Hand of American Diplomacy, But There Are Gaps in the Embargo on Aggression

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan learned this week that the silk glove of American diplomacy covered a metallic fist—made of iron and steel scrap. After nearly three years spent in futilely trying to convince Tokyo that international aggression is not the constructive way to a just prosperity, the United States has taken an action that even the most jingoistically minded Japanese militarist recognizes as no empty gesture. It has firmly informed Japanese industry that henceforth it must find a new source for 90 per cent of its iron and steel scrap—no easy job.

But hard as this blow is to Japanese industry it does not—as some newspaper headlines erroneously reported—cut Japan off from all American iron and steel. Left outside the embargo, but very much in the running when it comes to feeding the maw of Japan's invading armies, are such products as ferro-alloys and iron and steel semimanufactures. This finished steel is one step nearer munitions than is scrap and has been flowing to Japan in a torrential, albeit diminishing, volume.

Thus in 1939, Japan bought $32,592,500 worth of iron and steel scrap in the United States, or approximately 90 per cent of all of its imports of this material. At the same time, however, it bought $5,958,739 worth of ferro-alloys, or 98.51 per cent of its imports in this country, and $4,228,271 worth of iron and steel semimanufactures or 32.53 per cent of its imports here.

Millions in Trade Involved

While the value of scrap was more than three times the combined value of the other two categories in 1939, officials here point out that during much of 1939 trade with all Europe was possible but that the outbreak of war undoubtedly increased the importance of the United States as a source of ferro-alloys and finished iron and steel.

In 1938 the United States supplied Japan with $11,251,804 worth of finished iron and steel and while the expansion of Japanese industry undoubtedly contributed to the 1939 reduction in imports from America of these products, Japan's continued imports of metal working machinery indicate that self-sufficiency in this category has not been attained.

American economists are particularly interested in Japan's continued need to import metal-working machinery from this country, a recent study attributing it to Japan's "backwardness in the all-important machine-tool industry, commonly regarded as the technological foundation of modern industrial and military power." This study stresses Japan's "dependence upon foreign sources for most types of specialized machinery equipment which are absolutely necessary for the country's program of armament and production expansion."

Here, experts say, is Japan's industrial Achilles heel. Stop the flow of metal-working machinery and machine tools to Japan and that country would find itself in a most disadvantageous position either for carrying on the war in China or for manufacturing the products which now provide Japan with its dwindling supply of vitally important foreign currency. In fact, some experts believe that an embargo upon the export of this equipment to Japan would, in the long run, be a greater blow to Japanese economy than an embargo upon the combined shipment of metal scrap and oil.

Other Embargoes Possible

With American industry rapidly being mobilized for the production of war matériel for this country and for Great Britain, many officials here believe that a complete embargo upon the export of all metal-working machinery and machine tools, except to the Western Hemisphere and Great Britain, will come eventually. That these exports are already moving away from Japan was indicated in a recent Commerce Department announcement that the export of machine equipment to Britain had risen 60 per cent during the month of August alone.

A still further "natural" embargo against Japan may occur in automobiles and trucks, of which the United States supplied Japan with more than 76 per cent in 1939. With some automobile plants turning part of their equipment over to the manufacture of airplane engines and tanks, both of which are increasingly in demand in Britain, Japan may eventually find it difficult to obtain American vehicles, even without any "discouragement" from the United States Department of State.

Thus, outside an earlier "moral" embargo against the export of airplanes and a later embargo on the export of aviation gasoline, the United States has taken only one definite step toward halting the flow of military material to Japan. While this embargo on scrap is of the utmost importance, as is Japan's increasing difficulty in obtaining machine equipment and tools here, there still remains the open door for ferro-alloys and iron and steel semimanufactures. The result of the German-Italian-Japanese alliance may be to shut this door completely.

Joseph G. Harrison

The Week in Focus: America Scans Future as Japan Joins Armed Axis Threat

—Harper, Birmingham Age-Herald

Between Two Fires

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Another Problem on His Hands

—Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press

South for the Winter?

Scrap Iron to Tokyo Banned; U. S. Lends China $25,000,000

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan signed a military alliance with the Berlin-Rome Axis this week pointedly warning the United States not to interfere with their plans for dividing Europe and Asia.

For the time being, Japan remains a nonbelligerent member of the Axis. Japanese entry into the war is made conditional on attack against any of the Axis powers by "a power at present not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict."

Washington read its own name between the lines.

The pact assured Russia of no change in status. But Joseph Stalin faces the choice of helping the Axis attack Britain and America, or holding aloof and biding his time. Conspicuously a passive observer in Axis plans for "a new world order," Stalin kept his thoughts to himself behind walls of the Kremlin.

'Peace' on a Sword-Tripod

Flowery words about universal peace frame the new Axis pact like cherry blossoms adorning a machine gun. From the text itself as made public in Berlin Friday, Sept. 27, and from statements of its signers, all would appear to be a noble effort toward "right and justice," in the phrase of Japanese Ambassador Saburo Kurusu.

Behind the floral façade observers saw an alliance of convenience, signed by mutually ambitious powers. For the moment, their ends are served by joining forces, just as Soviet Russia and Germany patched up an accord that precipitated war in Europe a year ago.

In six articles, the pact provides:

1. Japanese recognition of German and Italian leadership in Europe.

2. German and Italian recognition of Japan's leadership in "the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia."

3. The three powers agree to co-operate in these efforts. They will "assist one another with all political, economic, and military means when one of the three contracting powers is attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict."

4. Joint technical commissions will meet without delay.

5. Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that this pact does "not in any way affect the political status which exists between each" of them "and Soviet Russia." (Germany has a non-aggression pact with Russia. Italy signed a similar pact in 1933, and of late has subordinated a natural antipathy toward Russia in order to go along with Berlin. But both Fascist capitals have just made it clear to Russia that the Balkans are their preserve. Japan is hostile to Communism, views Russia as a natural enemy, and cooled toward the Axis a year ago when Germany signed with Russia.)

6. The pact is to run 10 years from signature, and is renewable by negotiation.

America Takes Sides

Tokyo preceded its Axis pact with an authoritative comment that no longer could doubt be entertained about American opposition to Japanese aims for "legitimate" expansion in the Orient.

During this week of momentous decisions, the United States took two steps of opposition to Japanese aggression that made clearer its position in Asia. On Thursday President Roosevelt embargoed exports of iron and steel scrap except to Britain and the Western Hemisphere. Also, a loan of $25,000,000 was announced to China.

Both of these steps are American defense policies, and Washington made no effort to conceal their intent to strengthen defense in its deepest meaning.

Scrap iron for Britain is permitted, but not for Japan.

Money is advanced to China in exchange for tungsten that may be hard to get out of China. But Chinese resistance to Japan is seen as the most powerful immediate obstacle to Japanese expansion, next to economic screws the United States is only beginning to turn.

Indo-China 'Invasion'

Japan did its share in accentuating the parting of the ways with America. Violence in French Indo-China produced an atmosphere far removed from the days when cherry trees were sent by a friendly and conciliatory Japanese Government to line the tidal basin at Washington.

Japanese troops and warplanes broke into Indo-China even as the hard-pressed colonial officials were trying to keep Japanese demands within limits. The Vichy Government had already yielded and instructed Indo-China to permit Japanese landings at Haiphong. Ostensibly the troops were to garrison airports in Tonkin, the northern province bordering on Free China.

Before this accord could come into effect, the unruly South China Army broke across the frontier through Dong Dang to Langson. French troops resisted. Later this action quieted down, with conflicting reports about its causes and scope.

The landing near Haiphong of 2,000 vanguard Japanese was preceded by bombings—not part of the agreement. Actually, Japan wants to pour troops through Indo-China in an effort to crush the hinterland resistance of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. This lends an artificial tone to "accords" with a helpless France and Indo-China, seeking to limit landings to a few thousand.

Free China watched the latest Japanese attempt to dislodge General Chiang, and said this attempt will fail, like the others. Because of unsatisfactory terrain in Indo-China, prospects increased that Chinese would not rush forward to meet the invaders, but would wait for them inland.

After a summer of bombing over Chungking, provisional Chinese capital, Japan paid $47,000,000 to inflict $1,000,000 in property damage, according to Chinese estimates. Each civilian killed cost one ton of bombs.

Isolation Fades

The American Legion, President Conant of Harvard, and many groups reflected during the week a profound change that seems to be coming over the United States. A correspondent described this mood from Washington as marking the disappearance from American consciousness of the traditional belief that this continent could live to itself.

The Legion at its Boston Convention came out for full aid to Britain. Not long ago the Legion emphasized keeping out of war almost at all costs. War is still opposed, but Britain is recognized as the first line of American defense.

The Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, reversed its isolation stand and urged full aid to Britain.

The U-boat torpedoing of a refugee vessel 600 miles out of England in the Atlantic did its share in hardening American opinion against aggressive forces.

Whirlwind Willkie Campaign

Not much over a month before the United States decides who shall preside over its destinies in the four years ahead, Wendell L. Willkie flung all his forces into a tour that crossed States as though they were neighborhoods. Intent on reaching as many voters as possible, especially in labor strongholds, he banned pauses until the campaign is done.

One reason for Mr. Willkie's intensity is his recognition that the struggle is an uphill one. The Fortune survey this week showed 58.1 per cent counting on a Roosevelt victory, against 24.2 per cent for Willkie. World events crowd in on the campaign in a way to place the incumbent President in a position of advantage. While Candidate Roosevelt acts in office, the Republican candidate has only his voice. But he is using that voice to drive home his contention that a basic revitalizing of the American system is essential for America to pass safely through the period ahead.

The crux in domestic affairs is seen by Mr. Willkie in the creation of "real jobs." Swinging north from California through Oregon and Washington, and then turning east, he passed through some of the most highly organized labor sections in the country. To the workers he said that real jobs can come only from an active and expanding employer group under a capitalistic system. The New Deal, he charged, has throttled this maker of jobs.

Yet everywhere Mr. Willkie denied any intention of abandoning social gains achieved during recent years. He came out for the National Labor Relations Act, noting that it was modeled on the Railway Labor Act of 1926 passed under a Republican Administration.

In foreign affairs, Mr. Willkie amplifies his San Francisco charge that the New Deal has contributed to the present world crisis. As the campaign develops, he is making foreign affairs a main point of attack.

The Democrats continued to leave active campaigning to Henry A. Wallace, Vice-Presidential candidate, and to intensive organizational work.

Mr. Wallace began this week a 7,000-mile speaking tour of western States, including some already visited by Mr. Willkie. In Kansas City, Mr. Wallace stressed the readjustments that must follow war, and said Mr. Roosevelt is better fitted to deal with them.

Opposition to the third term continued to mount before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee. Richard Cleveland, son of Grover Cleveland who refused a third presidential term, said that a period of emergency is precisely the time when a third term might be sought, and so the emergency argument does not hold at present. Alfred M. Smith, Democratic candidate in 1928, will campaign for Mr. Willkie in opposition to the third term.

Fiasco at Dakar

Whether a German trap set at Dakar worked, or whether Britain and Free France miscued on their own account, is a question unanswered as the strange siege of that African port ends in withdrawal.

Explanations issued by headquarters in London of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Free France, and by British authorities, single out these points:

1. General de Gaulle personally led the expedition to Dakar. He used vessels of the Free French Fleet, with British vessels standing by.

2. The stated intention was to join forces with other Free Frenchmen in Dakar, not to launch a major military operation. Information had been received of powerful forces in Dakar ready to aid General de Gaulle. At this point observers saw signs of a deliberate German trap, for when the General's emissaries started ashore under a white flag, they were fired upon.

3. German officers and agents have been filtering into Dakar for some time. Located on the westernmost bulge of Africa, Dakar is Europe's air terminus to South America. A German air line formerly spanned the South Atlantic here, and Germans are reported preparing to resume the line as a means of flying over the British blockade. Strategically, Dakar commands a large segment of interior Africa, and would be essential for any later attack against South America.

4. Actual military operations at Dakar consisted in exchange of fire between shore batteries and ships. London admits damage and casualties. Dakar is reported heavily damaged by British shells. General de Gaulle's men attempted a "peaceful" landing, but were repulsed. There are confused reports of other fighting. The incident spanned three days, Monday through Wednesday.

Three French warships under the Vichy Government had gone to Dakar after being permitted to pass British Gibraltar. When they attempted to leave Dakar, they were turned back. One with engine trouble was escorted toward Casablanca. Britain denies any intention of fighting against French vessels or Frenchmen. Threats were heard of French entry into the war if Britain persisted at Dakar. French planes bombed Gibraltar in reprisal.

British at home smarted under the setback, but dug in on the Battle of Britain, determined to see a day of reckoning with the Nazis.

Italy's Egyptian campaign slowed almost to a standstill.

Havana Ratified

Costa Rica, diminutive Central American Republic next door to the Panama Canal, first ratifies the Convention of Havana. This convention provides for a joint trusteeship of American Nations over colonies of Britain, France, and the Netherlands in the Western Hemisphere, if those colonies should become a menace to continental security.

In Washington, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously recommended ratification of the Havana Convention. On Friday the Senate ratified without a dissenting vote.

President Roosevelt signed into law the addition of $500,000,000 to resources of the Export-Import Bank for use to aid Latin America.

Uruguay, smallest Nation on the South American continent and located at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, charged that Julio Dalldorf, press attaché of the German Legation, has directed a plot to turn the country into "a German colony of peasants."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 28

President: Declared a ban on all export of iron and steel scrap to all countries, outside the Western Hemisphere, except Great Britain. Signed an act increasing the lending authority of the RFC by $1,500,000,000 of which $500,000,000 will go to the Export-Import Bank for use in Latin America; $338,263,902 appropriation bill to provide barracks and other facilities for military draftees.

Dedicated the new Washington airport.

Called up 35,700 more National Guardsmen for training.

Appointed a board to co-ordinate communications with the national defense program.

Presented the Distinguished Service Medal star to Rear Admiral Byrd in connection with his most recent Antarctic expedition.

Senate: Passed Ramspeck civil service bill. Defeated a motion to take up the Logan-Walter bill.

House: Passed the $267,733,728 civil functions deficiency bill; bill penalizing peacetime sabotage for national defense; a bill providing for assignment of claims against the Government as security for bank loans; $1,469,993,636 deficiency appropriation bill for Army and Navy. Approved the conference report on truth in fabrics bill; approved $35,000 appropriation for Dies Committee. Tabled the Rogers resolution requesting Secretary Hull to furnish information on further military aid to Great Britain.

House Democrats elected John W. McCormack of Massachusetts as Majority Leader.

Departments: Export-Import Bank announces loan of $25,000,000 to Chinese Government.

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Enthusiastic New York G. O. P. Awaits Willkie at Yonkers

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 28—A rejuvenated New York State Republican party, free of the bitter controversy that has troubled it in other years, today awaited Wendell L. Willkie's first major eastern address when he will appear under State Convention auspices at Empire City Racetrack tonight. The speech, which is to bring tens of thousands of Republicans to the Yonkers meeting, will sound off a nine-day tour of the industrial States after the Presidential nominee has ended his September swing through the West with a speech at Detroit Monday night.

In an itinerary outlined here by Republican National Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Mr. Willkie will then return East by way of Cleveland, where he will make a night speech on Oct. 2, going thence to Pittsburgh for his first joint speaking engagement with his running mate, United States Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon on the night of Oct. 3. That will launch an intensive canvass which will find him in Harrisburg and Philadelphia for morning and night speeches, respectively, on Oct. 4; in New York for Brooklyn night meetings on Oct. 5; in New Jersey during Oct. 7 with a night meeting at Newark; in New York City again on Oct. 8 when his activities will include an afternoon radio engagement for "Women's Willkie Day," in Connecticut during Oct. 9 with a night speech at New Haven; in Rhode Island and Massachusetts on Oct. 10 and 11 with night appearances in Providence and Boston, respectively; in northern Massachusetts and New York on Oct. 12, with a night speech in Albany.

Mr. Willkie's curtain raiser to this schedule tonight will be at a meeting permeated with the harmony that made the convention procedure in White Plains yesterday a significant organization prelude to the 1940 undertaking of returning New York to the Republican column.

He will find the New Yorkers keyed to crusade fervor after fighting speeches by Thomas E. Dewey, temporary chairman of the convention, who will introduce Mr. Willkie to tonight's audience, and Representative Bruce Barton, who will head the Republican State ticket as a candidate for United States Senator. Both keyed the struggle to the third term issue after one State leader after another blasted the actions and motives of the New Deal and the delegates had adopted a 10-point platform that was one of the most succinct party credos in the State's political history.

Mr. Barton was nominated by acclamation in a choice upon which Mr. Willkie himself was insistent, and acknowledged the unanimity of his selection in an applause-evoking anti-third term declaration.

Barton Defines Issue

"In the next six weeks the American people must decide whether to cast away the tradition which for 150 years has stood between them and the menace of one-man power; whether they will gamble with their liberties by electing a President for the third term," Mr. Barton told the convention.

"That is the issue. So far as I am concerned it is the only issue. Following in Wendell Willkie's footsteps, I propose to deal with it night and day until the people of New York State are so aroused that they understand clearly just what and how much they are asked to gamble away."

The rest of the New York ticket, all written without opposing voice, follows:

For Representatives - at - Large: Messmore Kendall of Westchester County, lawyer and President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Miss Mary H. Donlon of New York County, lawyer and a trustee of Cornell University.

Court of Appeals

For Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals: Associate Judge Edmund H. Lewis of Syracuse, Republican, and Associate Judge Albert Conway of Brooklyn, Democrat, to succeed themselves. Both are to have endorsement by the Democratic State Convention on Monday.

For the associate judgeship vacancy on this bench opened by the age-limit retirement of Associate Judge Charles B. Sears, Republican: Supreme Court Justice Benjamin B. Cunningham, Rochester Republican. Justice Cunningham, who is a one-time corporation [city] counsel of Rochester, was appointed to the Appellate Division by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in 1937 and won his last election to the Supreme Court with bi-partisan endorsement. He was chosen as a compromise nominee after a behind-the-scenes deadlock which party leaders dissolved in a convention recess.

The platform adopted is a brisk implementation of the aggressive drive augured by convention speakers, opening with endorsement of the Willkie-McNary ticket and of the Republican National Platform, and continuing as follows:

Planks in Platform

Full support for national defense; economy in government in line with Republican legislative action in the last two years that saved the State $40,000,000; protection of labor's rights and providing jobs in private industry; localizing of relief administration; promotion of agricultural research, better marketing conditions, educational aids; highway development within the limits of sound financial policy for peacetime and defense needs; the rooting out of subversive influences and the preservation of tolerance.

Its import had underlining in Chairman Martin's brief and vehement talk to the convention, refuting opposition assertions that there were no issues in the campaign.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," Mr. Martin declared. "Is it not an issue when you try and stop the viciousness of one-man government in this country? Is it not an issue when we see a free democracy being tampered with in Washington? Is it not an issue when you see the country on the road to possible bankruptcy and financial ruin? Is it not an issue to fight for an independent Congress? Is it not an issue when you fight for an independent judiciary?

"Those are issues in which every man and woman, whether Republican, Democrat or independent, can fight a common cause."

Willkie Picks Key Issues

Continued from Page 1

who are more ambitious in their aspiration for the retention of power than the man who holds it.

"Now, in the days of Thomas Jefferson, the powers of the President were insignificant in comparison with the powers of the President today. And, so, if what Thomas Jefferson said (in opposition to a third term under all circumstances) were true 150 years ago, it is doubly true today.

Threat to Democracy

"In addition to that. If there ever were a time when we should abide by that tradition, it is today when the democratic way of life is in test throughout the world. There is no way in which the American people could so quickly undermine the democratic system as in this year 1940 as to elect a man to the Presidency for a third term."

3. Foreign policy. Before his nomination and since Mr. Willkie has supported the principles and objectives of foreign policy advocated by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

There is no issue of isolationism versus international co-operation. There is no issue over aid to Britain. There is no issue over essential objectives, but Mr. Willkie argues and plans soon to enlarge and fortify his argument that the New Deal fumbled its opportunities that in time of great need it has contributed to the breakdown of European democracy by throwing overboard the London economic conference and engaging the United States in class strife when European democracy needed a prosperous United States to help it survive.

4—Antiwar. Mr. Willkie pledges a defense so strong that no dictator will dare to strike, but he contends that only by recovery, only by restarting the wheels of industry, only by revitalizing the Nation's economy can America build and finance the defense it so vitally requires. Mr. Willkie pledges that if elected he will never send an American army to fight in the shambles of European trenches.

These are the leading, separate issues which Mr. Willkie has drawn from his present trip. All of these he embraces in what he declares to be the central issue of his campaign—the preservation of the democratic way of life in the United States. He says that democracy is at stake in America because "the failure of the New Deal to solve unemployment and promote recovery, its willingness to use the power for 12 years, its failure to understand how it could most help Europe's democracies, its attempt to short-circuit democratic processes as illustrated by the court-packed scheme, its spending of $60,000,000,000 without making a dent in the unemployment rolls, and its inability to check the mounting Federal deficits, all spell the doom of democracy itself."

Mr. Willkie believes that these are the vital issues of the campaign. He is convinced, from his experience in the West, that these are the issues with which the people are most deeply concerned.

They foreshadow the shape of the campaign to come—a campaign which, ending its first phase at White Plains, N. Y., this week end, immediately begins its second in Michigan and Detroit on Monday.

Philadelphia Views Model of Cruiser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — With the Philadelphia Navy Yard working at full blast, and with numbers of private plants working on naval equipment, the Franklin Institute is meeting the surge of interest in things naval by displaying a 12-foot model of the heavy cruiser Indianapolis.

Boy and girl visitors find to their delight that by pushing various buttons they can make the propellers revolve ahead or astern, move the rudder to port or starboard, turn gun turrets, flash signal lights, blow the whistle, and a number of other things.

Legal 40-Hour Week Due Soon With Time and Half Overtime

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A 40-hour work-week with time-and-a-half for overtime becomes the law of the land in four weeks, supplanting the present 42-hour standard for all employers and employees covered by the Wage-Hour Law. The law applies only to those engaged in interstate commerce.

The change in employment standards on Oct. 24, labor economists said, probably will have little effect on job conditions for most of the nation's workers, with the possible exception of the distributive trades and a few other lines.

Statistics indicate that most workers today are on a 40-hour week or less, the United States Bureau of Labor reporting that in July the average work week in manufacturing industries was 37.3 hours.

Exceptions to this July average included machine tools with a work week of 47.6 hours; engines with 43.7, and aircraft, 42.

Employees in defense industries working on Government contracts are on a 40-hour week for the most part, economists report, because such work is governed by the 40-hour rule prescribed in the Walsh - Healey Public Contracts Law.

A year ago when the wage-hour work week standard dropped from 44 to 42 hours a week, wage-hour officials reported that 2,380,000 workers would have their work week shortened by two hours.

Labor economists estimate that the reduction of the work week to 40 hours will be felt especially by employers in enterprises running close to the margin between profit and loss.

They have expressed concern over the possibility that in some cases the 40-hour week will mean reductions in weekly pay, especially for hourly paid workers who will lose two hours under the new standard unless they continue on the 42-hour plan and are paid time and a half for the extra two hours.

The worker now getting $12.60 a week—the minimum pay at 30 cents an hour for a 42-hour week—stands to lose 60 cents from his weekly pay envelope if the employer decides to work him only 40 hours on and after Oct. 24.

The 40-hour week, like the present 42-hour week, is not a rigid limitation on working time. The Wage-Hour Law provides that an employee may work longer than the statutory maximum hours if he is paid time and one half the regular rate of pay.

The Wage-Hour Law as now written contemplates a universal standard of 40 cents an hour minimum pay and a 40-hour work week by 1945.

When it was passed in 1938, it called for an approach of the 40-hour week standard on a graduated basis of 44 hours the first year, 42 hours the second, and 40 hours thereafter.

The minimum wage started at 25 cents an hour and went to 30 cents in 1939 where it remains until 1945 when it changes to 40 cents.

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Washington Sideglances

Big Business and Coolidge? He was against it, says Borglum—Anti third-term rallies famous—When a Congressman is not a Congressman—Adjourn or recess?—'Weatherstrip' to keep him out of draft.

By the Washington Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor

Credit where due: Gutzon Borglum, sculptor of presidential heads on Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota, has reason to disagree with those who put President Coolidge down in history as a "big business" President.

Explaining to a House Committee recently how Theodore Roosevelt happened to be added to his Washington-Jefferson-Lincoln group, Mr. Borglum recounted: "Mr. Coolidge was the one that insisted on Theodore Roosevelt. 'Mr. Borglum,' he told me, 'have you forgotten that President Theodore Roosevelt was the only President that had the courage to tell business, "Thus far you can go and no further, for the safety of the country"! He has got to go on that mountain.'"

Noted Scions: The third term hearings in the Senate—which have thus far turned out to be 100 per cent anti-third term hearings—have been featuring noted names. Among those accepting the Committee's invitation to testify have been:

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Boston banker, whose great grandfather Thomas Jefferson opposed a third term.

Mrs. Irene Tinsley Washington, of Alexandria, Va., who told the committee there was a tradition in her husband's family that their antecedent, George Washington, had been against a third term.

Richard F. Cleveland, Baltimore, Md., Lawyer, who recalled his father's (Grover Cleveland's) refusal of a third term.

Jefferson Hayes Davis, grandson of the President of the Confederacy which had in its constitution a 6-year single term limit for the office of President.

When is a congressman?: Never insult a Senator by calling him a congressman. Actually he is, of course, but he doesn't like to be reminded of it.

Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, explains the difference in a political primer just inserted in the Congressional Record.

"Strictly speaking," he says, "a member of either Senate or of the House of Representatives is a congressman. However, in general practice we speak of a member of the Senate as a Senator and of a member of the House as a congressman, although the official title of the latter is Representative in Congress."

Going strong: Imminence of a congressional vacation also brings up the distinction between "adjourn" and "recess."

If adjournment is voted, that will be the end of the seventy-sixth Congress, unless it is called again by the President before Jan. 1. Therefore, many members prefer a "recess" enabling Congress to set its own date for reconvening. Though it has sat many more days than the average Congress, there still seems to be plenty of life in the old seventy-sixth.

Snug—or smug?: Army officers are laughing about the young man who said he was going to name his new son "weatherstrip" because he's going to keep me from the draft.

Tax 'Ceiling' Is Sought For Real Estate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—We were told only about a week or two ago that the Nation's tax collectors are today taking less of the total levy from real estate, and more from income; that whereas in 1902 more than 51 per cent of the total came from property, today only 33.2 comes from this, the rest from income and other such sources. But now, right on top of this, comes word from the National Association of Real Estate Boards that a campaign is well under way to "secure more equitable tax treatment for real estate."

The Association plans a vigorous movement to put a ceiling on real estate taxes, in fact, ultimately to shove the tax burden right off the shoulders of the real estate owner on to those who have incomes and are able to buy things, and thus, they say, are able to pay taxes.

Realty Still Overburdened

The real estate people insist there's nothing inconsistent about their continued effort to relieve real estate from its tax burden. They point out that while the proportion of the total tax bill collected from real estate may be less, this is because of a tremendous increase in that total tax bill and the discovery of some new sources, chiefly commodity transactions. In other words, the amount of taxes paid by real estate hasn't dropped. It's the total amount of taxes collected that's increased. They hold that real estate still pays more than it should.

The Federation of Tax Administrators here, after a study of the records back to 1902, had revealed that in that year no one had thought of taxing incomes, whereas today 17.6 per cent of the total comes from this source. The study also showed that the rest of the increase in the total was absorbed chiefly by such new levies as various motor and fuel taxes.

The real estate people, though, were quick to note that the position of the sales tax in this setup hasn't changed, the percentage today being 11.2 per cent, compared with 11.3 per cent in 1902.

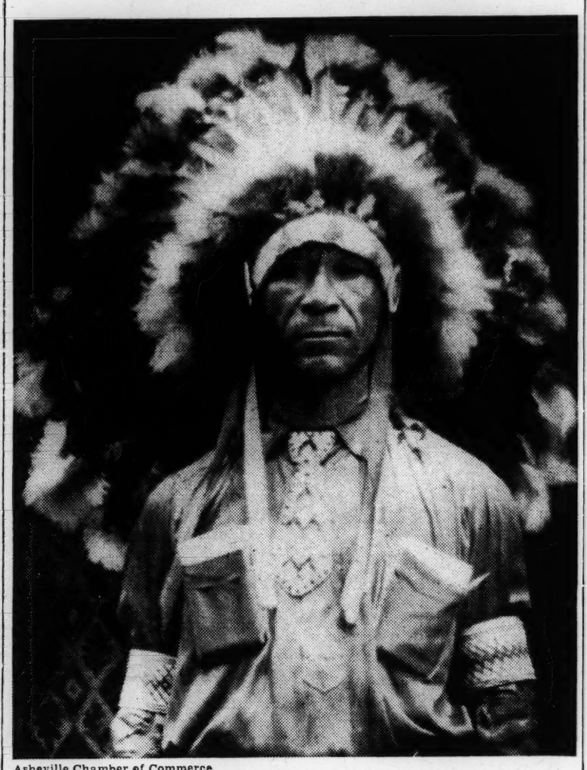
"That's where the tax collector should go," they shout, "to the counter over which money passes, not to the pocket—often empty already—of those who happen to own a piece of property."

Program as Launched

In any event the National Conference of Real Estate Taxpayers, an organization formed at the real estate taxation conference in Washington last spring under auspices of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, the National Grange, the National Apartment Owners Association, and the Mortgage Bankers Association, has launched its program, as follows:

1. The placing of a ceiling on real estate taxes through placing in each state an over-all limitation on the aggregate real estate tax rate. Nine states already have such a limit.
2. Relation of taxable value of real estate to productivity of the real estate.
3. Continuous effort for governmental economy and efficiency.
4. The drawing of financial support for education from a broader tax base.
5. Amendment of Federal inheritance tax laws to permit not less than 10 years for the liquidation of estate properties, to avoid unnecessary losses through forced liquidations. Elimination of the capital gains tax as applied to real estate.
6. Creation of a Commission on Taxation and Land Policies of the United States, to study overlapping of the 175,000 taxing units in national, state and local taxation, economic and social effects of present tax maladjustments, and evolve proposals for readjustment of the whole national-state-local tax structure.

Cherokee Contestant



Asheville Chamber of Commerce

A Dweller on North Carolina Reservation

Participant in the ceremonials and games arranged for the Cherokee Fair in early October.

Cherokee Wares on Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEROKEE, N. C.—Four hundred years ago the Cherokee Indians had their first glimpse of a white man as De Soto and his Spaniards came north, seeking gold—but today come other hordes of whites to visit the annual October Fair of these Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina. Instead of the gleam of more metal they will be dazzled by the gold of the Smoky Mountains' sunsets and the sparkle of the silver Oconoluftee River which runs through the Reservation of these Indians.

Thirty-five years ago Lloyd Owl built the swinging bridge over that cheerful Oconoluftee, and today wherever the visitor wanders on the Reservation, there will be some Owl in evidence. There is old Sampson Owl, Ex-Chief and Councilman, then George Owl of a younger generation, who acts as guide to the many tourists who turn their steps in this direction, and some Owl will doubtless be proud of her homemade pottery and baskets which she exhibits at the Cherokee Fair, to be held this year from Oct. 7 to 10.

This Cherokee Fair is an all-Indian one, for only Cherokees and other Indians living on or near the Reservation may compete for the premiums offered for the best display of hay, small grain, apples, grapes, pears, nuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, squash, cabbage, onions, Hereford cattle, Angus cattle, and poultry.

The boys and girls have their exhibits of vegetables, poultry, and farm and shop products, while the women take pride in their jars of canned fruits and vegetables, their pressure canned meats and their bread and pastries, to say nothing of their baskets and pottery peculiar to these Indians and made right on the Reservation.

In contrast to these indoor exhibits are the ceremonials and games, though the majority of the dances like the general run of Indian ones, are merely walk-a-rounds, or composed of minuet-like steps.

Archery and blowgun contests are given at the Fair for the public's benefit, but when there are no outsiders to watch them, the stalwart Cherokees take pride in seeing their darts and arrows hit some target.

Roosevelt Son Joins in Drive Of Democrats

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 28 (AP)—Through his son, President Roosevelt told the national pre-election rally of the Young Democratic Clubs of America last night that there always will be two parties in the United States and "inevitably the struggle must be between the forces of liberalism and the forces of reaction."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., read the President's message at a public meeting of delegates representing clubs from all parts of the country.

"In sending my hearty greetings to the national rally of the Young Democratic Clubs of America at Miami," the President wrote, "I desire to emphasize a hard and unchanging truth which is that the Democratic Party has succeeded whenever it has had the courage to be democratic. It has failed whenever its leaders have sought to diverge from a democratic course.

"There are two parties in this country. There always will be two parties in this country. Their names may change but the issues between them are definite. Inevitably the struggle must be between the forces of liberalism and the forces of reaction. That struggle will go on as long as selfishness finds a place in the heart of man.

"The world cannot stand still—the watchword of youth must ever be progress. Politics, which in the correct sense is another name for government, can no more be conducted on the lines of half a century ago than business could be expected to function along with quill pens instead of typewriters and written messages instead of telephones. So my message to you is simply that if you will do your best for your party and your country you must adhere to the true principles of a liberal democracy."

Following the President's son on the platform, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida declared that should the British Navy be destroyed it would be 10 years before the United States could build a sea force capable of defending the Western Hemisphere against "possible and potential enemies."

The Western Hemisphere, he said, "is in greater physical danger than it has been at any other time since the establishment of the Monroe Doctrine."

Making his bow this year as an active party worker, earlier the President's third son was given an ovation by several hundred delegates.

"We all know," he declared at a luncheon, "that my father is going to be re-elected.

"But we have about six weeks to go before the election and I am afraid some of us might get overconfident. I know Mr. Willkie and his managers are planning a strenuous campaign—sort of a 'blitzkreig' drive—for the last two weeks before the election.

"We are going to have to be prepared to meet the drive by organizing."

Homer Mat Adams of Springfield, Ill., National President of the Young Democrats, declared the Republicans "are shouting dictatorship in their desperate fumbling for a campaign issue."

Corporative Regime in Chile Backed by Radical Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Revision of the Chilean Constitution on corporative bases has been proposed by Senator Florencio Durán, an influential leader of the Radical Party, principal buttress of the Popular Front government of President Aguirre. The project, which has been presented to Congress, would organize the Chilean State on the Family and the Syndicate, and, according to political analysts, represents a compromise between liberal and corporative ideas.

Special interest has been taken in the proposed changes because of current political, financial, and labor difficulties which have reduced the prestige of the Popular Front. The Radicals are at loggerheads with the Socialists and Communists because of their aggressiveness, Finance Minister Pedro Alfonso predicted "bankruptcy" owing to pay demands and falling revenue. In the labor world; there has been a "sit-down" strike; the Government has taken over the bakeries; and many lines of essential production are alleged to be threatened by the conduct of workers.

In introducing his constitutional reforms to the Senate, Señor Durán declared these would bring a hierarchical and vigorous governing structure. The "new rhythm of contemporaneous society," he said, was in accord with discipline and organization springing from employers and workers' unions.

He cited changes in Brazil, Peru, and Colombia to support the establishment of a National Economic Council. Departures from popular representation, he held, are illustrated by experiences of Brazil and Peru, as well as in European countries. He quoted numerous examples from Portugal. Te proposed the "rationalization" of Democracy.

The Chamber of Deputies would be composed one third of functional or corporative and two thirds of political representatives, the latter elected in the traditional way of universal suffrage. The Senate would be set up in the same way, but the proportions reversed; one third political and two thirds functional.

It is proposed to divide the country into six economic-geographic zones, to give true expression to regionalism, which, according to Senator Durán, has disappeared practically under centralized government. The principal descriptive phrase for his reforms was "economic federalism."

Each zone would have a council whose representation would also be functional, in an effort to assure that provincial government would never be subject to political strife, while the central authority would be assured of complete co-operation. Delegated and elected representatives to the central legislature would be on the basis of the industrial importance of the zone and not of its population.

The President of the Republic—or Chief of State—would remain, but there would be a powerful second-in-command, the Chief of Government, responsible for political management at home. The Supreme Administrative Council would consist of the presidents of the zonal councils. The old Spanish colonial law would be invoked to punish administrative offenses, especially personal enrichment during office. The Supreme Economic Council would represent the syndical structure.

The new State would declare the family as the fundamental cell of Chilean society and stimulate its exaltation and defense—family wages all round, group representation, special welfare laws and conservation of family customs and morals.

The Government would control all economic activities without exception, including labor, education, and social relations. Pride of country and race would be stimulated and, in addition to existing military conscription, there would be State promotion of premilitary training for juveniles. Boys' and girls' corps would be organized and there would also be compulsory labor corps.

Two Louisiana Men Face Mail Fraud Charge

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 28 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted Edward Avery McIlhenny, head of the nationally famous Jungle Gardens at New Iberia, La., and Former Gov. Richard W. Leche of mail fraud in connection with alleged overcharges for beautification work at Louisiana State University.

Mr. Leche is already under 10-year sentence for mail fraud in another case but is appealing the conviction.

Carolinas Singing Convention Grows; Charlotte Chosen Permanent Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—With the crowd estimated by officials of the organization at a minimum of 15,000, the seventh annual convocation of the North Carolina and South Carolina Singing Convention at Charlotte Armory-Auditorium proved so successful that Charlotte was selected as the permanent annual convention city.

Choice of the city for the semi-annual convocation next spring was left to A. H. Helms, manager of the Convention, who said that "some suitable point in South Carolina," will be picked later.

By provision of many extra chairs a combined total of 6,946 seats accommodated the audience, Mr. Helms remarked, and many persons stood both inside the big Armory-Auditorium and outside. Several thousand persons remained throughout the program. Many others were present only part of the time; the estimate on attendance was designed to include all who attended any part of the Convention.

W. V. Dabney of Kershaw, S. C., President of the Convention, presided.

For 30 minutes, beginning at 4 o'clock, the program was radiocast over an international hookup. Over facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the British Broadcasting Company the voices of the singers were carried throughout the United States, Canada, Europe, and South America, Mr. Helms said.

Groups, principally quartets, which took part in the program numbered 61. Participants included soloists, duets, trios, quartets, and two massed choruses. In addition to the vocal solos, Marion Snider of Dallas, Texas, appeared as piano soloist.

Participating groups from States beyond the two Carolinas included the Stamps-Baxter Quartet of Del Rio and Dallas, Texas; the Hartford Quartet of Hartford, Ark.; the A. J. Showalter Quartet of Dalton, Ga.; the Stamps-Baxter Gospel Singers' Quartet of Hot Springs, Ark.; Gidden's Quartet of Atlanta, Ga.; the Wagner Quartet of Nashville, Tenn.; and the Melody Quartet of Richmond, Va.

Blank Campaign Buttons Get Around Hatch Act

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28 (AP)—Democratic and Republican employees at the Federal Building, barred by the Hatch Act from actively participating in politics, appeared at work yesterday with blank, lily-white buttons in their lapels.

"Since we can't wear Roosevelt or Willkie buttons," one of them explained, "we thought we would give both sides a break."

Wallace Talks in Spanish At Rally in New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 28 (AP)—Coming into the Spanish-speaking southwest, Henry A. Wallace, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, said yesterday that the "Latin-American problem is one of the greatest problems before the United States."

"Make no mistake about it—the dictators have definite designs on this hemisphere," he declared.

Mr. Wallace spoke before the New Mexico Democratic state platform convention.

The crowd—a large portion of it composed of Spanish-Americans—cheered wildly when the nominee suddenly switched from English to Spanish. The change caught the crowd by surprise.

Mr. Wallace pointed to the "events of the past few days"—referring to the siege of Dakar on the West African coast—to emphasize "that the westernmost tip of Africa is only 1,600 miles from the easternmost tip of Brazil."

"Unity of the Americas," the nominee continued, "is so vitally important that it pains me deeply that certain gentlemen running for office in the United States could, by a careless statement, offend any neighbor to the south.

"So I question, from a national defense standpoint, when a certain gentleman spoke with harshness concerning the purchase by the United States Navy of an amount of beef representing 96 head of cattle."

Mr. Wallace's statements on the purchase of Argentine beef for the Navy—fought by western cattlemen—produced scattered cheers in the audience whichc included many cattle growers.

The Argentine purchase was criticized recently by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, on his western swing.

Later, at Winslow, Ariz., Mr. Wallace said that "this election is being held in the greatest crisis that has faced the world since the days of the Napoleonic wars," but added "this doesn't mean we have to go to war."

Speaking from the rear platform of his train during a 40-minute stop, he declared:

"The Democratic Party has been called the war party, but that is wrong. The Democratic Party is the party of peace."

"Our preparedness," the nominee continued, "means that we will be in a position to stand up for our rights and put fear into the hearts of the totalitarian countries which might otherwise dare to attack us."

His remarks drew cheers from a crowd estimated at 3,500.

Southern Club Gives Theater to Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—To the already nationally famous Piedmont Boy Scout camp at Lake Lanier, near Tryon, the Morganton Kiwanis Club has added what is believed to be one of the most beautiful and picturesque campfire theaters to be found in the camps of the Country, as a memorial to the late J. Frederick Kistler, Kiwanian and Scout leader.

Situated on a hillside overlooking Lake Lanier, the memorial has attracted many visitors, and served the 1,600 Scouts and leaders of the Piedmont area who attended the camp during the summer. Rows of seats are built of native stone and the stage is built to resemble the blockhouses of early pioneer days.

When youth gathers here through the years it is hoped that it will catch the inspiration of one who was known to practice the Scout ideal of "helping others at all times."

Lewis Joins Wisconsin Staff

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 28 (AP)—Sinclair Lewis has joined the University of Wisconsin faculty as a teacher of creative writing with the rank of professor. From his home in Sauk Center, Minn., Mr. Lewis wired his acceptance. Mr. Lewis, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1930, has been in demand as a lecturer, but his position at Wisconsin will be his first in the teaching profession.

Channel Islands Feel Heavy Hand

LONDON, Sept. 27 (CP)—Food is strictly rationed, there is forced labor and the penalty of an attempt to escape is death, in the once happy Channel Islands now occupied by the Germans, the British Broadcasting Corporation said today. It is forbidden to listen to a broadcast in English.

The Germans pay for what they get in "occupation marks" the B. B. C. said, and the inhabitants do not expect to be able to redeem these.

In Holland, according to the B. B. C. an official broadcaster advised housewives to give up the use of tea and coffee and take to milk and fruit juice. He suggested that the main meal should consist of plenty of potatoes and vegetables with a little meat.

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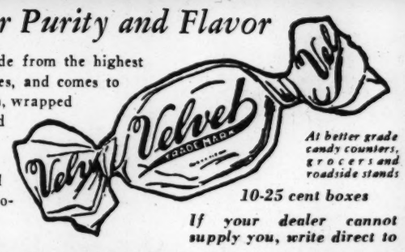
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"A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee."
Psalm 91:7
The following is a cable received from Eric G. Muggeridge, director of the work of The Foster Parents Plan in England:
"Incendiary bombs dropped very close to our houses last night unbeknown to children who are weary from constant bombardments, antiaircraft firing, and rain or shrapnel. Children slept through the night. All well carrying on duties and attending school. Urgent requests from bombed areas for sanctuary for increasing numbers of children made homeless. Please, friends in America, help provide shelter for them."
Many children will leave England for safe shores, but many thousands must remain to face the hardship and terror of war. The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children has established Children's Sancuaries on The Woodberry Down Estates, on the outskirts of London. Here children receive food, clothing, shelter and loving care. Due to the fact that so many schools have been bombed or are in restricted areas, an emergency school has been opened on the estates. Occupation for children during these trying times is important.
Funds are needed for coal, warm clothes, food and other vital necessities. Will you help, please? No amount is ever too small.
EDNA BLUE, Executive Chairman
CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS AND SPONSORS
Eleanor Roosevelt, Booth Tarkington, Clifton Fadiman, London International Commission, London County Council, British Women's Volunteers, Helen Hayes, Helen Keller, Thomas Mann
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55 West 42nd Street, New York City LOngacre 5-1007
I wish to contribute to the upkeep of the Sanctuaries, Woodberry Downs, England:
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Coal for Italy Pours Over Swiss Railroads

This is the fourth of several articles on Switzerland showing how the political, economic, and social aspects of Swiss life are bearing up against the increasing pressure of the struggle that is surging up to its frontiers.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Rome who has been traveling in Switzerland

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 26—A remarkable feat in coal transportation, for Italy's benefit, is today visible in Switzerland.

When Britain cut off Italy's coal supplies by sea, Germany's Dr. Karl Clodius promised to supply Italy by land. There were only a handful of available coal cars at the time.

The writer has just completed a journey over one of the three railroads which are bending to the task. No doubt the whole of Italy's needs are not being met—possibly the figure does not exceed three fourths. But from observations made on the same line before Italy entered the war, there is no doubt that the flow of coal has not been abated.

Coming into Como, just short of the Italian-Swiss frontier, a coal train was leaving for Milan. Leaving Como, another was just pulling in. Half an hour later, at Lugano, a third flashed by.

More Trains Observed

Proceeding in the direction of the St. Gothard Pass, one train went by at Lugano. Three stood on sidings at Bellinzona and one on the main line. Just short of the St. Gothard, one more of double length stood waiting.

On the way down the other side, four trains of empties were standing by the way. Then a train went by with half of its length made of loaded coal cars, and finally, one more full train before leaving the main Ruhr-to-Italy line, just short of Lucerne. The run had taken about four hours or one sixth of a railroad day.

A Swiss who travels constantly between a farm on the Italian frontier and a shop in Lucerne, said that in one three-hour run over that line, he had counted 15 coal trains. Another traveler said that train after train piled through all night long.

Arriving at Milan two days after a heavy series of British bombings, in which the Milan station and railway yards were reported seriously damaged, the only visible hit at this station was to one side of the train yard. Traffic, including coal trains, moved as usual. Whether there was damage elsewhere could not be seen; the foreign press was not given any opportunity of checking up.

Return Loads Hauled

This writer cannot vouch for what is being done on the Brenner line, or over the other rail link to the one-time Polish coal mines through Trieste, but the accounts are the same. Cars, so it is said, dump their loads of coal and head back via the Yugoslav aluminum ore mines, where they take return loads of bauxite for Germany.

Yet a little simple arithmetic will cast some doubt on Dr. Clodius' recent boast, that Germany had exceeded its coal quota for several months. That quota was 1,000,000 tons a month, which was exactly Italy's annual import needs.

The coal cars of Europe are not like those in the United States, being less than half the size. Those rolling over the St. Gotthard have printed on them that 20 tons is an average load. To carry 1,000,000 tons, therefore, it would take 50,000 cars a month. In a 30-day month, that makes 1,666 cars a day. Dividing evenly among the three available railway lines, we get 555 cars for each railroad, each day. On the conservative basis of 12 cars to a train—the trains must be short over the long mountain haul—Dr. Clodius would need 46 trains a day: almost two every hour of the day and night, week in and week out.

An American commercial expert was later to fill out the picture. The Swiss railways, he said, lately had turned chronic deficits into a profit. And this, in spite of "a huge falling" off in passenger and freight traffic within Switzerland and toward the outside world because of the war.

Increase in Income

In the first seven months of 1939, when Italy's coal was coming by sea and when Switzerland's rail lines were running freely to French ports, the gross receipts of the State Railways were 66,000,000 Swiss francs (about $14,000,000). In the first seven months of 1940, three of which followed Germany's drive on the Low Countries and France, these receipts had risen to a little over 100,000,000 Swiss francs.

A large share of the reason was coal.

When winter comes people in Rome may chatter with cold. That remains to be seen. The bulk of the imported fuel may be going into industrial and armament production, and it may possibly turn out that other shipments are being slighted by the emphasis on coal. But even hardship this winter will not wholly obscure the picture of train after train of coal cars, burrowing under the high mountain passes all the day and night long.

Axis Leader Discloses Terms of Pact

International Radiophoto

Dictators of Two Continents Merge Forces

Joachim von Ribbentrop (right) reads the terms of the economic, political, and military treaty signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan in the new Chancellory at Berlin. Left to right, seated, are: Saburo Kurusu, Japanese Ambassador to the Third Reich; Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Adolf Hitler, Reichsführer. The treaty runs for 10 years and pledges each of the three nations to go to the aid of either of the others in case of war with any power not now involved in the European or Asiatic wars.

Axis-Japanese Treaty: New Test for Democracies

Continued from Page 1

scribed here as "a very thorough exchange of views" covering a "very wide field" and are virtually certain to be resumed soon and carried much further. As the diplomatic correspondent of The Times, of London, writes today:

"Anglo-American conversations on the subject of China and the Pacific are likely to be expedited and to assume an importance fully corresponding to that of the triple pact.

Are Democracies Ready?

This is recognized here as the crux of the matter.

The major question is: Are Britain and the United States ready to recognize that in the new present-day sense of the term they are already being forced by events to adopt mutual as well as parallel methods of defense?

Have they reached a point of preparedness where they are ready to face the full implications of total war as fought by the dictators? Can the English-speaking nations now go ahead and draw up a battle plan for the defense of freedom and democracy in frank recognition of the fact that today the country which waits passively and alone for a declaration of war before taking all possible precautions is presenting a tremendous advantage to unscrupulous totalitarian aggressors?

These questions raise new problems for Britain hardly less than for America. One obvious reply to the tripartite pact is joint Anglo-American economic action of the sort already initiated by President Roosevelt in applying an embargo to scrap iron.

The British Empire—particularly Canada—and the United States between them supply the vast bulk [something like 80 per cent] of Japan's essential war material imports. Mr. Roosevelt's move, and now this new pact, is certain to strengthen the hands of those here who are endeavoring to get the British Government to apply a similar embargo on war materials now going to Japan from British Malaya, and request the co-operation of Canada and Australia in following this lead.

Little Benefit to Japan

The conviction here is that the treaty was designed primarily—in so far as Japan was concerned—to intimidate America and prevent both further economic action of this sort aimed directly or indirectly at Japan, and naval co-operation between Britain and the United States in the Pacific. If, as is generally believed, it was designed to frighten Britain and America away from an impending accord to share the Singapore naval base, it is felt here that it is almost certain to have the opposite effect.

In fact, the view here is that it is difficult to see just what Japan expects to gain from the tripartite treaty. Advantages to Germany and Italy are fairly obvious. The Axis Powers hope to prevent American participation in the war on the side of Britain by Article 3 of the treaty which says that Germany, Italy, and Japan "undertake to assist one another with all political, economic, and military means if one of the three contracting parties should be attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war or in Sino-Japanese conflict."

It is increasingly clear that under the façade of indifference as to what the United States does, the Nazis are deeply worried at the prospect of America entering the war. They undoubtedly fear the moral effect on their own people as well as on the populations of occupied countries and on neutral nations such as Turkey, of bringing the vast might of the American Continent into war against Germany. The same is at least equally true of Italy.

It is also fairly clear that the Germans are beginning to be seriously concerned over the amount of aid the Americas are sending to Britain, and if this can be stopped by throwing the United States into a premature conflict with Japan, the Nazis would welcome such a result.

The broader aims of the treaty, however, are undoubtedly intended in the long view to pave the way all over the globe for the so-called "new order" of force and totalitarian tyranny which the Nazis already have spread over Europe and which the Japanese are endeavoring to impose in Asia.

Threat to America

These perverted versions of the Monroe Doctrine, as they are miscalled, clearly would leave the United States with no alternative except to accommodate itself to a subordinate position in a world dominated by these militarisms if they were to be victorious in Europe and Asia, or else to fight them. It is this prospect which the new tripartite pact brings into sharp focus. It brings closer the danger to Americans of having to fight a war on two oceans. It emphasizes the importance, in the interests of American self-defense, of increasing and speeding up all possible aid for Britain.

As seen from this side, the pact among Germany, Italy, and Japan also brings immeasurably nearer the fateful day when the United States must decide whether it will best serve its own interests and safety, as well as those of freedom and democracy in general, by continuing its present policy of non-belligerent aid for Britain, or by openly entering the war.

Canada to Send 2,200 Pilots To Britain by July

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—By next July 1, Canada will have sent more than 2,200 air pilots to aid Great Britain in standing off the German assault, it was reported by C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply.

Here to consult with the British Purchasing Mission, Mr. Howe asserted that the entire air training program in Canada ultimately to produce 25,000 pilots a year, was well ahead of schedule in all respects.

Mr. Howe said Canada already had sent three squadrons of planes, with a total of about 1,000 men, including 300 pilots, to England. The schedule for additional pilots is as follows:

By January 1, 1941—204 pilots, 102 observers and 232 air gunners.

By April 1, 1941—850 pilots, 408 observers and 696 air gunners.

By July 1, 1941—1,968 pilots, 950 observers, and 1,550 air gunners.

The last figures are cumulative totals, but do not include the 300 men sent in the three squadrons already in England.

In response to a question Mr. Howe said that it was hoped that plans might be obtained for producing modern United States tanks in Canada.

Hirohito's Rescript on Pact

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (AP)—The following imperial rescript was issued last night over the seal of Emperor Hirohito:

To enhance justice on earth and make of the world one household is the great injunction bequeathed by our imperial ancestors and to which we lay our heart day and night.

In the stupendous crisis now confronting the world it appears that unless proper measures are taken there will be an aggravation of war and confusion and incalculable disasters will be inflicted on mankind.

We fervently hope that termination of disturbances and restoration of peace will be realized as swiftly as possible. Accordingly, we command our Government to deliberate on the matter of mutual assistance and co-operation with the Governments of Germany and Italy, which share the views and aspirations of our empire.

We are deeply gratified that a pact has been concluded between these three powers.

The task of enabling each nation to find its proper place and all individuals to live in peace and security is, indeed, one of great magnitude, unparalleled in history. The goal still lies far distant.

Yet, our subjects, clarify ever more the concept of the national polity; think deeply, look far; unite in heart and strength and surmount the present emergency and thereby promote the fortunes of the imperial house, coeval with heaven and earth.

Havana Pact For Defense Is Ratified

Continued from Page 1

States, with its lesser veiled warning against Russia, but referred correspondents to the State Department. From there was forthcoming the comment of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that the closer linking of Germany, Italy, and Japan was foreseen, and "fully taken into account by the Government."

A parade into the White House immediately began. First the press, then the Marquis of Lothian, Sir Walter Layton, here for the British Ministry of Supplies, and a British group, echoing the Ambassador's call for "speed, speed, speed." Then a delegation of 37 citizens urging greater aid for Britain, then the heads of the Nation's defense departments with William S. Knudsen, production chief of the National Defense Commission, and finally the Cabinet.

In the Cabinet, significantly enough, was the long absent member ex-officio, Vice President John H. Garner. For a long session the President placed before members the story of the march of events on the Atlantic and Pacific, and went over with each of them the defense prospects of the Nation.

On this subject the matter is known to the country at large. The Nation's big defense program is conceived not as a question of months, but of years. The tremendous drive for airplanes, battleships, tanks, and men has only just started. While it does no good to exaggerate the situation, the defense program is known on all sides to have only started. This situation is as familiar to the Axis powers as to Americans at home, and it is upon this condition of relative unpreparedness that, primarily, America's decision as to its role in the world crisis may turn.

Bold Course Foreseen

It is accepted here that the Axis pact was adopted largely with the object of intimidating the United States. For the moment, the Roosevelt Administration apparently is preparing to meet it by a bold course with greater aid for Britain and China, and by refusing to be cowed. Observers here feel, however, that the ultimate course of the Administration will depend in large measure upon the degree of support it receives from the country at large.

The pact puts into cold print the essential similarity of aims and purposes of the three aggressor countries, a similarity which has been pointed out and insisted upon by informed observers from the outset. It is felt here that it may be salutary to Americans, whatever their ultimate course, to see this matter clearly brought out, ugly though the realization may be. Parts of the treaty seem to be an incitement to nations of South America to establish "new orders" in defiance of the United States. Here again this has been forecast as an inevitable sequel to a defeated Britain.

The most critical point of friction for the United States may not be in Europe but in Asia. The United States still has economic weapons against Japan unused, notably cutting off Japan's silk imports. There is no indication of any drastic step of this sort being immediately contemplated. Chief concern in the Capital as to America's trade position deals with tin and rubber. There is a possibility that Japan may seek to take over the Netherlands East Indies despite prior declarations in Tokyo and Washington that the status quo should be preserved. A move of this sort might interrupt American supplies of these two commodities.

Another possible point of friction is Shanghai. Since withdrawal of British forces, Japan and the United States have been engaged in a controversy over who should patrol the area of the International Settlement formerly held by the British, A rash act by the Japanese military extremists might precipitate a difficult situation there, it is pointed out.

Many 'Working Girls' At North Carolina U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Approximately one-fourth of the members of the student body of 2,300 at Woman's College of the University of North Carolina are working their way through college, figures from the offices of C. W. Phillips, Director of Public Relations and head of the Placement Bureau, revealed. Mr. Phillips has placed between 500 and 600 girls in dining room work; on the college budget; and in scores of odd jobs such as handling the agencies for dry cleaners, newspapers, magazines, Christmas cards, dresses, stationery; substituting in offices in town as secretaries; working in local stores in the afternoon and on Saturday; taking care of children at night, and tutoring. Mr. Phillips estimates that a total of $60,000 will be earned this year by self-help students at the college.

British Rule Sea Lanes; Tonnage Losses Made Up

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 28—In the struggle for control of the world's seaways—which may still prove the decisive factor of the war—Britain continues not only to keep them clear for its vital overseas trade, but also effectively bars enemy shipping from any activity along these routes except piratical raids.

Substantial evidence for this viewpoint was recently supplied by Mr. Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping, and is now corroborated in the most recent figures of enemy shipping losses. These indicate that from the outbreak of war to Sept. 22, 1,367,000 tons of shipping have been rendered useless to the enemy by capture, scuttling to avoid capture, or sinking.

These figures include 1,034,000 tons of German shipping, 291,000 tons of Italian shipping, and 33,000 tons of former neutral shipping which had fallen into enemy hands.

Drop in British Losses

German depredations on merchant shipping under the British flag for the week ending Sept. 15 (the last available figure) were less than the average weekly figure during the whole war, amounting to 49,000 tons. This is the British statement, though the German claims of 128,000,350 tons are more than three times that amount.

A more comprehensive picture of the situation obtainable from the Cross statement is that probably one fifth of Germany's merchant fleet has been captured or sunk and another one sixth forced to take shelter in neutral ports since the war began.

The Third Reich, on the basis of these figures, therefore has only about two thirds of its prewar tonnage and this is restricted to operating in such closed waters as the Baltic and Black Seas. A few vessels operate along German-controlled parts of the North Sea coast, but they are compelled to move stealthily, always fearing possible attack from British submarines or aircraft.

Few on the High Seas

On the high seas apart from few raiders and submarines, German ships are nonexistent.

How effective British attacks upon German shipping even in these closed waters are is proved by latest figures put out by the British Admiralty which show that whereas in the fortnight ending Sept. 1 German shipping sunk totaled 40,000 tons, during the ensuing fortnight to Sept. 15 a total of 80,000 was destroyed.

The fact that the total of German shipping captured is now less than earlier is primarily because such ships more and more avoid the high seas and the risk of capture.

That Italy has suffered proportionately less than Germany is mainly because it took all precautions before entering the war to organize voyages of its merchant shipping so that they were not exposed to the British Navy. Despite this fact one quarter of the Italian merchant fleet has been captured, sunk or has sought refuge in neutral ports. The rest have been unable to venture far from home shores.

British Losses Made Up

Dealing with British merchant shipping losses Mr. Cross pointed out that "we have lost by enemy action only about 8 per cent of our prewar merchant fleet and we have more than made up for this and every other loss. Captures, new building, and transfers from foreign flags have brought us reinforcements in excess of our losses."

Even more important than mere tonnage losses is the fact that British merchantmen in co-operation with Allied and neutral ships continue to bring 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of imports into this country every month. This is compared with about 6,000,000 tons of imports monthly in peacetime. British shipping circles point to this as an effective answer to Germany's claims to have blockaded this country, especially when it should be added that Britain continues to maintain a substantial export trade along all the world's sea routes.

Nazis 'Sink' Ships Britain Never Had

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Germany, according to its own accounts, has sunk 17 British battleships, three aircraft carriers, and 21 cruisers which never existed, according to figures compiled by the British Library of Information here.

The following table compiled by the British organization, compares sinkings claimed in official German communiqués, on the left, with the actual strength of the British Navy, on the right:

32	Battleships	15
10	Carriers	7
83	Cruisers	62
92	Destroyers	185
52	Submarines	58

Cosmic Ray Craft Are Arriving Home

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 28 (AP)—Dr. H. Victor Neher, who has sent electroscopes up 90,000 feet in various parts of the world to measure the frequency and intensity of the mysterious cosmic rays, has recovered practically all of the instruments.

"One electroscope has just been returned to us from India," said the California Institute of Technology physicist.

He, Dr. Robert A. Millikan and Dr. William Pickering sent up seven electroscopes on a total of 50 flights in India last winter and have recovered all but two. The recording devices are raised by sounding balloons, with a parachute attached to lower them to earth when a balloon bursts.

Dr. Neher and Dr. Pickering used 10 electroscopes in recent flights at Bismarck, N. D., Oklahoma City, Forth Worth, and San Antonio, and have recovered all but one.

"We expect it will be found and returned soon," Dr. Neher added.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Modern Composers of Brazil

By Nicolas Slonimsky

The sources of national music lie in the interior of a country, in the songs of simple men and women who know nothing of the rules of the art; but it is in the works of composers dwelling in the large cities that this simple music takes shape, and is preserved. In Brazil the material of folk songs is twofold, Indian and Negro, existing separately, or fused into some third type of melos. The white man's contribution to folklore is practically nil; but he makes this folklore known to the world by his art of collecting, arranging, and recreating.

The problem of translating folk music into art music is replete with contradictions: folk music is essentially monodic, consisting of one endless melody, with rhythmic punctuation, whereas art music is polyphonic, employing several voices, or presenting a monodic song as the upper tone of a harmony. Strictly speaking, the one has nothing to do with the other. The task of a creative composer is to convince the listener by the forceful exercise of his art that the coalescence of the monodic folic song and the harmonic art form is complete. This process the author of this article terms "musical syncretism," a union of two conflicting elements, resulting in an art form.

* * *

In Brazil, the composer who has dedicated his life to the perfection of the ideal of recreating folk music in art forms is Heitor Villa-Lobos. His name—but little more than the name—is widely known beyond the borders of his native country. He was born in Rio de Janeiro on March 5, 1881. His father was a well-known writer, with music as a hobby. When Villa-Lobos was 6 years old, his father gave him lessons on the violoncello, which has remained a favorite instrument of the composer. Also as a child, he studied, out of curiosity, the wind instruments, and acquired some proficiency on the bassoon.

He began the struggle for a livelihood at an early age. Disliking formal education, he left school, and earned his living by playing in restaurants and in theater orchestras. At the same time, he began composing. But, unlike most composers, he did not begin at the beginning. Formal study of harmony and counterpoint interested him as little as formal schooling in other subjects. But he took a great interest in Brazilian folk songs, and the ritual of the interior of the country. He carefully tabulated the melodic and rhythmic material, and undertook to recreate these elements in new forms. He was not a precocious composer; his first works of any consequence were written in 1912. But since then, he has been composing tirelessly, in all conceivable forms, operas (five), symphonies (five), numerous symphonic suites and poems, untold quantity of chamber music, a number of choruses, piano pieces, songs, and, as a specialty, children's music. It would be difficult to give the measure of his manuscript works if laid end to end, but, by his own careful count up-to-date, the total duration of his compositions performed without a pause would be 75 hours and 57 minutes!

* * *

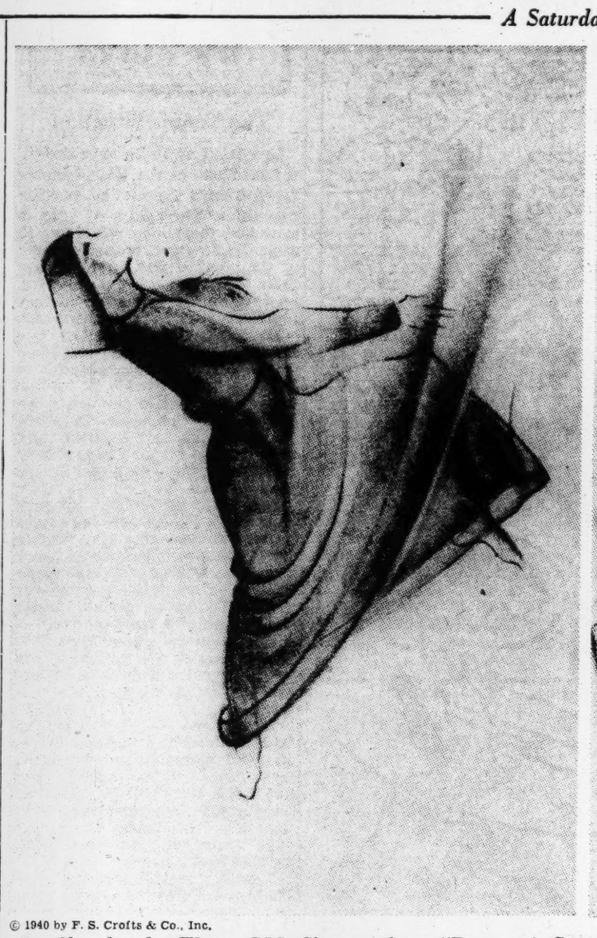
Villa-Lobos is a "programmatic" composer. Every piece of music he writes has a story, and every title he places over a finished work is a picture. Brazilian legendary epos particularly fascinates him. The only period when he leaned toward internationalism was the time he spent in Paris, shortly after the World War. The chamber music of that period is singularly devoid of his customary verve, and comes dangerously near the staple product of French impressionism. Even harmonically, he compromised with convention. But when he went back to Brazil, in 1926, he reasserted his independence.

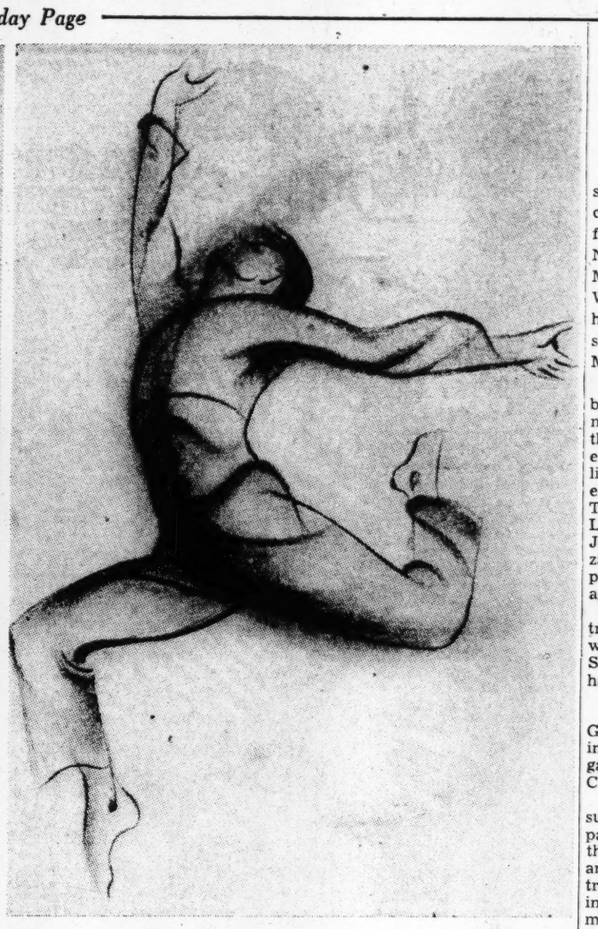
His music is more than individualistic; it is almost anarchistic in its disregard for the performer's limitations. When Villa-Lobos needs a certain sonority, he expects the player to produce it. He might have replied to the dismayed performer, as Schönberg did, when a violinist remarked that his Violin Concerto requires six fingers on the left hand: "I can wait." Yet, Villa-Lobos' music is not unplayable: it is merely difficult in an untraditional way. To the technical complexity is added the complexity of rhythm, and aural perception. Villa-Lobos can write in an exceedingly clear manner, as witness his numerous, and successful, choruses and piano pieces for children; but when he needs utmost expressive power, he resorts to the harshest type of dissonance, and employs instrumental effects that seem to do violence to the instruments, at least in the view of conventional performers.

By an interesting twist of events, Villa-Lobos, one of the most unconvential composers of our time, presides over the destinies of child music education in his native country, occupying an official position in the Department of Education of Brazil. Children are all little modernists and non-conformists, and Villa-Lobos understands children. For instance, he engages their interest by transcribing their scrawls on a millimetric chart, so that each elevation represents a higher note in the diatonic or chromatic scale, which seems to arouse interest toward composition in general.

The study of Brazilian folk music is one of the most important items in Villa-Lobos' education plan. Even classical music is presented from a native viewpoint. The boldest step in this direction Villa-Lobos made in his "Bachianas Brasileiras," in which he interprets Bach in terms of the Brazilian folklore. In search of a new art form, he took up "choros," which is an ensemble of rural singers and instrumentalists playing in open air, and enlarged the meaning of it to any instrumental composition, from a duet to a thousand-piece orchestra and chorus. Its characteristic feature is only a modal construction of the native Brazilian song, and functional harmony in the style of rural ensembles, and thus, more likely than not, a dissonant harmony.

(This is the first of two articles on modern Brazilian composers)





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Sketches by Wayne LM. Claxton, from "Dance: A Creative Art Experience." The figures are not identified.

A Study in Dance Theory

By Margaret Lloyd

Dance: A Creative Art Experience, by Margaret N. H'Doubler. New York: F. S. Crofts & Co. $2.50.

Education through dance, as well as the dance in education, is among the topics discussed in Margaret H'Doubler's new book, a philosophical treatise on the science and theory of dance in relation to education and to life.

Miss H'Doubler ranks among America's great dance educators and pioneers. She was the first to introduce dance into the college curriculum, and the University of Wisconsin, where she has taught for 23 years, was the first to offer major courses in the dance. She evidently believes that though dance as a study subject may reach a larger number of pupils and at present enjoy a more widespread influence through the physical education field, it is still primarily and ultimately a creative art that properly belongs in the fine arts department.

Wherefore dance as a creative art is the main thesis of her book, and its chief appeal is apparently to the potential creative dancer. The appeal is not actually limited to the performing artist, however, as any one with an active curiosity in what qualified thinkers and writers have to say about the dance will find it interesting, if difficult, reading. The language used is the terminology of the educator steeped in education, and is not sufficiently simplified for the laity. Definitions abound in the true pedagogical manner, and some of them have the brilliance of aphorisms. There is more than one good quotation on every page.

The book intentionally, and perhaps mistakenly, omits all reference to dance personalities. The first chapter, "A Cultural Survey of Dance," examines the progress of dance through civilization without pinning the steps of that progress to the names responsible for them.

* * *

To bring the history of dance to our own age, how can one describe the renaissance of dance in America without recognition of its starting point—Isadora Duncan; or record the subsequent growth of dance activity and interest without mentioning the pioneer work of Ruth St. Denis, the Denishawn School, and the later leaders, in the field of modern dance—Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and Hanya Holm? To say nothing of Isadora's influence on Russian ballet, and of Ruth St. Denis' impress on the art dance of Europe as well as of the United States?

The attractive dance sketches by Wayne LM. Claxton (signed Wayne) are likewise anonymous in subject, but each has clearly its prototype in a living, practising artist. One can see in them unmistakably the characteristic poses of Kreutzberg, Graham, Shawn—among others. Would it not have been more helpful to the uninformed reader to identify them?

* * *

Miss H'Doubler's somewhat idealized view of education through dance is based on the proposition that the desire and ability for expressive rhythmic movement are inherent in every human being, and that through dance as a part of culture the individual integrates and enlarges his capacities.

Her study of "Form and Content," "Form and Structure," "Form as Organic Unity," is wise and deep. She stresses the idea that expression without communication is empty, and useless. She likens the composing of a dance to the spinning of a spiderweb—the pattern emerging from inner need, woven with the aid of exterior support (rules of composition), the whole taking shape, making its own form from a combination of this inner need with conformance to certain fundamental laws. She sees the completed structure as an organic, symmetrical unity, having the elements of harmony, variety, contrast, balance, sequence, and climax, brought by the rhythmic use of repetition and of transition that is also organic, not padding, to a satisfying conclusion.

The rules that govern the making of this dance structure might equally well be applied to the making of a drama, a sonata, or a short story. In fact, all through the book Miss H'Doubler shows a keen perception of the interrelation of the arts, and in the chapter on "Dance and Music" emphasizes the very close relation between the two, while underlining the importance of the one not leaning too heavily upon the other.

The passage analyzing the differences between "Representative" and "Manifestative" dance forms is among those that will be most illuminating to the lay reader. The latter form she divides into Dances of Action—movement for its own sake—and Dances of Mood and Emotion—the subjective, expressive dance that must never become too personal, yet through the personal touches the universal experience. Neither of these forms tells a story.

On the other hand the "Representative" form, classified as Thematic Dances and Dances of Characterization, comes nearer to storytelling, though not in the literal sense. A literary or other theme, or dramatic content, may invest the Thematic Dance. Dances of Characterization of course portray a character outside of the dancer's own thought and feeling.

There are comparatively few truly creative dancers. And they perforce, at least in their artistic maturity would hardly need Miss H'Doubler's apt instruction. The value of the book lies in the insight it gives into creative processes and ideals. The reader who is willing to labor through a highly technical utterance will be enriched by a more profound understanding of the dance as art. He should thereafter be able to distinguish between invention and true creation.

Francesca Panel for Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

A magnificent Renaissance panel has recently come into the possession of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is the portrait of a lady painted by the Italian master, Piero della Francesca. Piero is familiar to some students of art as the author of the amazing profile portrait of Federigo de Montefeltro. The better informed know that Piero della Francesca was one of the greatest of Umbrian painters and that his frescoes and portraits are especially marked for their monumentality.

Modern painters have rediscovered Piero through a feeling of artistic kinship with him. Their interest in abstraction, in solid design, in architectonic qualities of form has been enforced by study of the method of this great master. They have discovered similarity between Piero and the primitive sculptures of African natives, the capacity to refine, enlarge design by judicious handling of materials. In Piero's portrayals they discern those cylinders, and ovals and spheres, which are basic in form; in Piero there is a fundamental unity resulting from coordination of abstract factions of design. It is representation which results not from surface imitation of details, but from fusion of design elements into a systematic syntax of form.

* * *

Piero reveals in his pictures the increasing awareness of form, the tendency among Italians of the fifteenth century to fill out form, to work within a three-dimensional frame, to visualize phenomena concretely. Piero was a member of that generation which worked with intellectual zest over these problems, spurred by the scientific zeal of the times, and the desire to experiment with increasingly intricate problems. But Piero was one of the painters who retained his devotion to design, who did not relax into tempting flourishes of detail. He maintained an aesthetic detachment.

The recently acquired profile portrait is small in physical size, 12½ inches by 10. It might easily enlarge to 20 times its present size, for its monumental character implies magnitude. It is beautifully organized, the young lady posed grandly against an architectural setting the vigorous curves and angles of which enhance Piero's geometric scheme. The clear, well-defined profile, the curve of the forehead, the nicely shaped neck show a typical simplicity that comes with clarification, with insight into the cogent elements of picture making. Piero had none of the exuberance of his contemporaries; he was spare and strict about costume and accessories.

This panel, to be sure, is painted with a few more refinements than appear in the frescoes, for it was intended to be seen at closer and more intimate view. The fragment of landscape seen through the arch is painted with a gracious stroke, a light touch which Piero did not favor in human portraiture; it provides an agreeable contrast with methodical handling of foreground material. Finally, there is the color, which is startling for its elegance, its delicacy in gradation, and its state of preservation. Time has dealt gently with this panel and a few defects in the surface have been attended to in the most discriminating manner. Happy and fortunate indeed is Boston to be the new home of this little masterpiece.

* * *

Many new accessions have accrued to the painting department during the summer, and their charms and merits are not to be overshadowed by the Piero panel. There is an exquisite little picture by the Frenchman, Nicolas Lancret, who was one of the three most notable painters of the fête galante in France of the eighteenth century. A fashionable lady is depicted in lustrous pink satin, her dainty hands and feet delicately poised, and her hair interlaced with minute blue flowers. It is the picture of a glamorous epoch. The lady is exotic and Lancret painted her graces with great skill. Watteau and Pater were fellow portrayers of such elegance and mannerism.

A third oil painting portrays the Arsenal at Venice, a favorite theme of the artist, Francesco Guardi. Topographic details of architecture and ornament were struck off with amazing clarity by this early landscapist, who seemed somehow to endow his views of Venice with a sort of "personality." The great skill of the master may be perceived in close examination of this Venetian scene.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has aimed in recent years to acquire works of artists and periods in which they were peculiarly lacking. Many a gap has been filled with pictures which have enormously enriched the collection and the community.

Birmingham Repertory

BIRMINGHAM, England,—The new schedule of plays for Birmingham Repertory Theater proves its determination to continue a pioneer policy despite war difficulties. This season's repertory is headed by a little-known eighteenth-century opera, Arne's "Thomas and Sally: or the Sailor's Return." "Amphitryon 38," translated from the French of Giraudoux. Other plays listed are: Maugham's "The Constant Wife"; "The Family Reunion," a modern play in blank verse by T. S. Eliot, and a dramatization of "The Cricket on the Hearth" by Charles Dickens. It is hoped to include a representative modern American play, and this may be "June Mad," by Florence Ryerson. After this will come the famous Victorian melodrama "Maria Marten," to be produced in the manner of the period, and for the Christmas season there will be a revival of "1066 and All That," with the dialogue brought up to date.

Gilbert and Sullivan, Anew

By John D. Beaufort

New York

They were enlisted from music schools, colleges, universities, church choirs, and concert platforms. Juilliard, Curtis, Smith, the New England Conservatory of Music, Harvard, Yale, McGill, and Wesleyan helped provide their higher education. Now, fifty-two strong, they come to Broadway. Most of them are in their twenties.

Such, in summary, are the members of the Lyric Opera Company, most of whom will be making their Broadway debuts on Monday evening when a Gilbert and Sullivan festival conducts first-nighters in the Forty-fourth Street Theater to the realm of Barataria. Later, "The Mikado," "Trial By Jury," and "The Pirates of Penzance" will be performed. And perhaps others, too, if the public agrees.

Master of the festivities is Australian-born Joseph S. Daltry, who was introduced to Gilbert and Sullivan as a child of eight and has never regretted it.

* * *

Arrived in America in 1920 with Gilbert and Sullivan still humming in his memory, Mr. Daltry engaged in amateur presentations in California.

"A few years ago, the great success of the D'Oyly Carte Company here made me think that there was a place for a Gilbert and Sullivan troupe not bound by tradition," Mr. Daltry said in an interview the other day. "Do not mistake me. I am a very great admirer of the D'Oyly Cartes. But I feel there is a place for another company."

And what of tradition?

"We neither seek specifically to adhere to tradition nor to depart from it," he said. "Tradition in itself is irrelevant. We try to think of the songs as having been written yesterday. We try to take the meaning that seems implicit. If that meaning is traditional, very well. If not, no matter."

Mr. Daltry inclines to think that, with all his asperity, Gilbert would have approved.

"He was a great innovator, you know," assured Mr. Daltry. "He was the first producer to use electric light for stage illumination. He led the way in disestablishing the vulgar and slapstick with high comedy in musical entertainments. And in our amendments to Koko's 'Little List" song, we have Gilbert's own precedent. He changed 'the lady novelist' to 'bicyclist,' and later to 'suffragist,' to keep the verse topical."

* * *

Outside of this matter of interpretation, Mr. Daltry thinks the object all sublime of a Gilbert and Sullivan company should be to have a first-rate chorus.

"The basis of whatever success we have enjoyed so far is that we have insisted on having for our chorus work trained singers with young, trained voices, full of joie de vivre. The ensemble singing is half the show in a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, and a good chorus is half the battle for success."

To date, the record seems to indicate that the Daltry formula has borne fruit, at least in the outlands. Formed at Wesleyan College in Connecticut, in 1937, the Lyric Opera Company has operated to date as a summer troupe. Its first production was "The Gondoliers," done at Milton Stieffel's theater in Saybrook, Conn., in July, 1937. Among the company at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater are seven original players and 22 others who have been in and out of the company during its four summers.

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ASK YOUR LOCAL THEATRE MANAGER ABOUT "SPRING PARADE"

What Will Clark Shaughnessy Accomplish With the Stanford University Squad?

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Detroit Clinches Pennant

A couple of right-hand pitchers made it "next year" for seven American League clubs today.

All the dreams and the hopes of winning the junior circuit title that keep flickering until somebody actually nails the pennant to the flag pole faded out yesterday for everybody but the courageous Detroit Tigers.

So now the other seven clubs are murmuring, in baseball's best approved fashion, "Wait'll next year."

Floyd Giebell, the West Virginia rookie, who bested Bobby Feller in a pitching duel that gave the Tigers a 2-0 decision and the championship, is one of the righthanders, the other is Johnny Babich, of the Philadelphia Athletics, who racked up his fifth win of the year over the four-time world champion New York Yankees by 6-2.

Babich stopped the last-ditch drive of the Yankees, which had reached eight straight games, with a five-hitter. He got help from lusty clouting, as his mates pounded out nine hits, including Sam Chapman's sixth inning homer, off three Yank pitchers.

The Boston Red Sox unleashed all their power to run up the season's largest score—a 24-4 trouncing of the hapless Washington Senators. Homers by Joe Cronin and Bobby Doerr starred a 22-hit attack, capped by a 10-run fourth inning.

The National League had some fireworks, too. Arky Vaughan, the Pirate shortstop, doubled in the 10th inning to score Bob Elliott with the run that gave them a 4-3 victory over the champion Reds. Paul Derringer, slated for important mound work in the World Series next week, tried vainly for his 21st victory—but lasted only seven innings.

* * *

WASHINGTON—Ray Rieder of Philadelphia set a new world record of 46.471 m. p. h. for Class D inboards in the mile time trials yesterday at the opening of the 14th annual President's Cup regatta. Piloting the Jo Ann II, Rieder, beat the record of Thomas Ehrhart, who did 43.902 m. p h. at Havre de Grace, Md., this summer.

* * *

DEL MONTE, Calif. — Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., and Betty Jameson of San Antonio, won semifinal round matches in National amateur golf tourney for women yesterday and will meet in a 36-hole test for the title.

Miss Cothran defeated Mrs. James Ferrie of Pasadena, Calif., 2 up and Miss Jameson eliminated Clara Callender, of Long Beach, Calif., 5 and 3.

* * *

CHICAGO—Bill Tilden barred the path of Don Budge today in the semifinal feature of the national professional tennis tournament.

The victor in the Budge-Tilden match will meet Fred Perry, former British star now residing in Beverly Hills, Calif., for the championship Sunday. Perry reached the finals yesterday with a four-set decision over John Nogrady of Montclair, N. J.

In the doubles semifinals Tilden and Vincent Richards, New York, conquered Walt Senior, Louisville, Ky., and John Hendrix, Coral Gables, Fla., in five sets. Their opponent in the other title match Sunday will be the victor of today's match between Budge and Perry, and Nogrady and Art Hendrix, Annapolis, Md.

* * *

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Battle Creek and Charlotte, N. C., each with one defeat, met a semifinal match in the American Baseball Congress' "amateur world series" here today.

The winner will meet Birmingham, Ala., unbeaten in five starts, for the national championship tomorrow. Birmingham, the favorite, eliminated South Bend, Ind., 6 to 1, yesterday, behind the six-hit pitching of Charley Rogers.

* * *

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Steve O'Neill, manager of the International League Buffalo baseball club for the past three years, plans to resign in favor of a major league berth, the Buffalo Courier-Express reported last night.

Allerdice Sharpest Claw In Tiger Football Attack

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton football fans are advised to keep in mind the names of Allerdice, Peters, Aubrey, and Stanley this fall, for Coach Tad Wieman consider them the key to any success the Tiger attains.

Dave Allerdice is a veteran quarterback and passing ace while Bob Peters operates at left half, and Jim Aubrey and Capt. Howard Stanley are ends, indicating the Tiger should strike frequently—and effectively—through the air.

Wieman does not hesitate in pronouncing his leaning toward aerial warfare, gridiron style, but as he explains, "Why not, when I have such fine passers and excellent receivers? It would be foolish not to make use of them."

The Princeton coach ranks the chunky Allerdice with the greatest passers in the country, and Tad is not one to be too free with his superlatives. Moreover, Allerdice has improved his running so that he should be one of the Tiger's sharpest claws in the campaign to stay atop the Ivy League.

Peters moved up to the varsity this year and has already established himself as a good passer and runner. Aubrey and Stanley are both veterans, considered by Wieman to be two of the best pass receivers in the game.

Next to the strength of his passing attack, Wieman's best boast is the versatility of his backfield. Rounded out by Paul Busse, junior fullback, and Sophomore Bob Perina at right half, the Tigers have a quartet, each member of which can pass, run and kick.

The combine lacks speed, but Wieman is willing to sacrifice that in view of its other accomplishments which also include exceptional defensive strength.

Wieman wishes the outlook for the line were as good, but he is bothered by inexperience at guard and center. Sophomore Don Allen and Bill Pettit, converted fullback, are battling for the center post while Charley Robinson and Tom Irwin, another former fullback, are holding down the guards.

The vital tackle slots are capably handled by Thatcher Longstreth and Les Rice, two lanky 200-pounders.

The disparity between the first string and replacements is also a troublesome note for Wieman, who is starting his third year at Princeton, but he hopes to iron that out as the season progresses.

Tad has a strong offensive game built up and figures, "We should be able to score on all our opponents, but whether we can keep them from scoring on us is another question."

Princeton begins its season with Vanderbilt Oct. 5 and then plays Navy, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, and Army.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 27

East

Connecticut 10, Coast Guard 9.
Duquesne 26, Waynesburg 0.
George Washington 12, Mount St. Mary's 0.
Moravian 9, Albright 0.
Morris Harvey 13, Concord State (W. Va.) 3.
Syracuse 33, Clarkson 0.
Temple 64, Muhlenberg 7.
La Salle 13, West Chester (Pa.) T. 0.
New Britain (Conn.) T. 13, Arnold 3.
New River (W. Va.) State 49, Rio Grande 0.

Mid-West

Oklahoma City 6, Omaha 6 (tie).
Detroit 42, Wayne 7.
St. Ambrose 13, St. Thomas (Minn.) 0
Jamestown 7, Aberdeen Northern T. 6.
Denison 10, Wabash 0.
Findlay 14, Ohio Northern 12.
Wichita 9, Dayton 0.
Kentucky 13, Xavier 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 0, Muskingum 0 (tie).
Central (Mich.) State 37, Ferris 0.
Wahpetin (N. D.) Science 26, Huron 14.
Ely (Minn.) Junior 9, Virginia Junior 0.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 20, Rose Poly 0.
Mayville (N. D.) T. 25, Bottineau Forestry 0.
Austin Junior 25, Rochester Junior 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 37, Stout 0.
Dickinson (N. D.) Teachers 7, Ellendale Normal 6.
Valley City (N. D.) Teachers 7, Minot Teachers 6.
Western Union 27, Buena Vista 0.
Parsons 7, Penn (Ia.) 6.
Drake 56, Montana State 0.
Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 38, Northeastern (Okla.) Teachers 0.
Kansas City Junior 7, William Jewell 0.
Peru (Neb.) Teachers 20, Doane 6.

South

Alabama 26, Spring Hill 0.
Auburn 27, Howard 13.
Georgia 53, Oglethorpe 0.
Furman 40, Erskine 0.
Tampa 6, Stetson 0.
Catawba 27, King 0.
Rollins 20, Presbyterian 7.
Lenoir-Rhyne 12, High Point 0.
Chattanooga 28, Tennessee Tech. 0.
Transylvania 15, Franklin 13.
Mississippi Southern 25, Troy (Ala.) T. 0.
Southeastern Louisiana 19, Livingston (Ala.) Teachers 0.
Louisiana Normal 20, Murray (Ky.) T. 6.
Millsaps 12, Delta Teachers 0.

Southwest

Texas Tech 6, Oklahoma Aggies 6 (ties).
Arizona State (Tempe) 19, West Texas State 12.
East Central (Okla.) Teachers 36, Cameron Aggies 13.
Murray Aggies (Okla.) 6, Magnolia (Ark.) Aggies 0.

Far West

Denver 14, Iowa State 7.
Southern Methodist 9, U. C. L. A. 6.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games
1st Game 1:30

RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA

Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0332

Veteran Volunteer —By Pap'

Jimmy WILSON
-THE 40-YEAR OLD VETERAN QUIT HIS ROLE OF COACH FOR CINCINNATI TO RETURN TO THE FIRING LINE
I CRAVE ACTION
HE'S THE FELLOW WHO CONVERTED BUCKY WALTERS FROM AN INFIELDER TO A PITCHER WHEN HE MANAGED THE PHILLIES
I'VE BEEN TELLING THESE YOUNGSTERS HOW TO DO IT - NOW I'LL SHOW 'EM
JIMMY BEAT THE CARDINALS IN ONE OF THE KEY GAMES WITH A TIMELY DOUBLE
REDS
Pap'

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Chess - *By Frederick R. Chevalier*

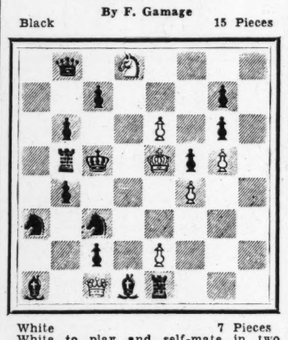
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

September 28, 1940

Problem No. 2283

By F. Gamage

Black 15 Pieces



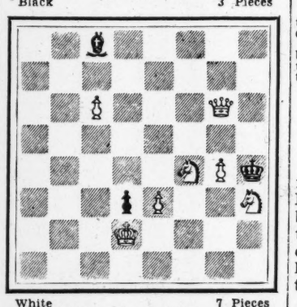
White 7 Pieces
White to play and self-mate in two.

(Honorable Mention, Norwich Mercury Inverse-Mate Tourney, 1908-1910. The largest self-mate tourney ever held. Highly praised by J. C. J. Wainwright. White forces Black to mate him in two moves.)

Problem No. 2284

By F. Gamage

Black 3 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three.

(No. 556. Lasker's Chess Magazine, August, 1907. "A Loydesque gem of purest ray serene.")

Solutions to Problems

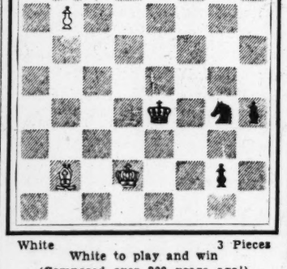
No. 2281. R-K7
No. 2282. 1. Q-Q8 P-B7
2. R-Q2!! (the main variation)
1. ——— K-K5
2. R-Q4ch
1. ——— K-K6
2. Kt-Kt4ch
1. ——— threatens
2. R-Q4ch

End-Game No. 530. White wins: 1 B-B6, Kt-B5ch; 2 QxKt, BxQ; 3 RxP, PxR; 4 RxP.

End-Game No. 531

By F. Stamma

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win
(Composed over 200 years ago!)

Fine vs. Adams

Adams had white in his game with Fine at Dallas, and so was able to play his favorite Bishop's Opening, but Fine apparently had a simplifying variation in mind, and before long Adams lost his way in mid-game complications.

Bishop's Opening

Adams White	Fine Black	Adams White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 RxB	QR-K
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-K4	R-K4
3 P-Q3	P-B3	20 Kt-Q6	RxR
4 P-KB4	PxP	21 KxR	P-QKt3
5 BxP	P-Q4	22 K-Q2	Kt-R4
6 PxP	KtxP	23 B-R4	R-Q
7 Q-B3	B-K3	24 Kt-B5	P-Kt3
8 Kt-Q2	B-K2	25 Kt-K7ch	K-B
9 Kt-K2	Castles	26 Kt-B6	KtxKt
10 CastlesKR	P-QB4	27 BxKt	K-K2
11 QR-K	Kt-QB3	28 B-Kt5	P-B4
12 Kt-B3	KtxB	29 K-K3	K-B3
13 QxKt	B-Kt4(a)	30 P-QR4	K-K4
14 Q-B2	BxKt	31 P-B3	P-QR4
15 BxB	Q-Q5	32 B-B6	P-KKt4
16 B-Kt3	QxQch	33 K-Q2	R-Q3
17 KxQ	BxRch	Resigns	

(a) Now Black gains the initiative, and White soon is definitely on the run.

Mid-West Chess and Checker News

Edward F. Hanna, 2450 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Illinois, who has sponsored a number of small chess and checker periodicals over the past few years, has just issued Volume 1, Number 1, of the Mid-West Chess and Checker News, which is "Official organ of the Mid-West Correspondence Chess and Checker League."

The first issue is mimeographed, except for the problem page, which is under the editorship of Miss Pauline H. Papp. In addition to notes about local activities, there are a number of games.

Fortunate Euwe Victory

One of the few European chess events of the past few months was a tournament at Budapest this spring. Details are not available but the game below shows how Euwe gradually turned an inferior position into victory. Szabo, one of the strongest Hungarian players, built up a favorable position with the Ruy Lopez and for about 25 moves the game seemed in his favor.

Ruy Lopez

Szabo White	Euwe Black	Szabo White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 Q-B3	P-QB3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 P-B6	B-B
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 PxP	BxKtP
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	24 Kt-B5	Q-K3
5 Castles	P-Q3	25 B-K7	Q-Kt3
6 R-K	B-Q2	26 QR-Q	P-B3(a)
7 P-B3	B-K2	27 Kt-R4	Q-B2
8 P-Q4	Castles	28 R-KB	Q-K3
9 QKt-Q2	PxP	29 PxP	BxP
10 PxP	Kt-QKt5	30 Kt-B5	K-R
11 BxB	QxB	31 Q-R5	R-KKt
12 Kt-B	P-Q4	32 R-B3	B-Kt4
13 Kt-K5	Q-K	33 R(Q)-KB	QR-KB
14 P-QR3	Kt-B3	34 Kt-R6	BxBch
15 KtxKt	QxKt	35 RxB	RxRch
16 P-K5	Kt-K5	36 KxR	Q-B3ch
17 Kt-K3	Q-Q2	37 Kt-B5	R-KB
18 P-B3	Kt-Kt4	38 P-KK14	QxP
19 P-B4	Kt-K5	39 QxPch(b)	KxQ
20 P-B5	KR-K	Resigns	

(a) Now Black is able to free his position. Had White prevented this move, his chances would have been better.

(b) Even masters suffer from chess blindness on occasion. White overlooked that after 40 R-R3ch, Black does not have to play K-Kt3.

Batting

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—To no one's surprise, the American League batting championship will be retained by Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees, but Johnny Mize of the Cards is about to give up his 1939 title to Debs Garms of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Garms was overlooked for a long time because it was obvious he wouldn't get to bat 400 times, and it was assumed that that was one of the requirements, however, President Ford Frick has said there is no such stipulation, so Garms' 0.363 in 350 times at bat (as of Friday) is likely to stand for the title.

The Cubs' Stan Hack is in second place with a .322, Ernie Lombardi of the Reds is third with .319, the Bees' Johnny Cooney fourth with .318 and last year's champ, Mize, is in fifth with .312.

The American League race is even closer. Di Maggio has .348, just two points better than Rip Radcliff of the Browns. Luke Appling of Chicago, with .345, is too close for comfort and Hank Greenberg of Detroit and Ted Williams of Boston are not far away—with marks of .340 and .388, respectively.

The 10 leading batters in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, N Y	129	494	91	172	.348
Radcliff, St L	136	576	82	199	.346
Appling, Chicago	148	560	92	193	.345
Greenberg, Detroit	148	573	129	195	.340
Williams, Boston	140	545	127	184	.338
Wright, Chicago	145	573	79	193	.337
McCosky, Detroit	141	580	123	195	.336
Travis, Wash'ton	133	516	58	168	.326
Finney, Boston	127	520	69		.321
York, Detroit	153	578	104	184	.318

National League

Garms, Pittsburgh	101	350	76	127	.363
Hack, Chicago	147	594	102	191	.322
Lombardi, Cincinn	109	376	50	120	.319
Cooney, Boston	107	365	41	116	.318
Mize, St. Louis	152	573	111	179	.312
F. McCormick, Cin	153	616	93	191	.310
Walker, Brooklyn	142	555	75	171	.308
Rowell, Boston	128	481	46	147	.306
Gleeson, Chicago	127	477	75	146	.306
Moore, St Louis	134	531	91	161	.303
Slaughter, St Louis	138	505	93	153	.303
Leiber, Chicago	117	439	67	133	.303

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at St. Louis.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

American League

St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston (2).

By-Plays

The Tennis Situation

Sympathy is to be extended to the members of the United States Lawn Tennis Association ranking committee. The season of 1940 is over and those men who have to rank the men and women players of the country will have to base their opinions on the showing made in the tournaments held during the past eight or nine months.

So far as the women are concerned the committee will have things very easy. This is especially true as regards the No. 1 position both in singles and doubles. Alice Marble of California is again head and shoulders above any other woman player and is clearly entitled to the top place in the singles.

And it is just about as easy naming the No. 1 women's doubles team as it is naming Miss Marble for the singles. The doubles honor will go to Miss Marble and Sarah Palfrey. They form one of the strongest women's doubles teams that the country has ever had.

But when the committee comes to the naming of the men's top ranking singles player we believe that it is going to have a most difficult task.

It has been the general custom to give the No. 1 position to the National champion and we rather expect that will be done this year; but if it is there will be more than one tennis enthusiast who will maintain that Bobby Riggs, the 1939 champion, and No. 1, was entitled to it.

True it is that Don McNeill, won the National clay court, grass court and intercollegiate championship titles. This is something no other player has ever done; but he was defeated by Riggs more than once during the season and one of these defeats was in the Pacific Southwest championships which were held after the national championship.

We do not question but what these are the two best amateur players in the United States today. That they have not yet reached the standard of play developed by such former champions as Don Budge, Ellsworth Vines or Bill Tilden is also to be admitted; but they have shown enough superiority over the rest of the 1940 field to warrant their being ranked No. 1 and No. 2 and it is our opinion that the committee could well bracket them at No. 1. They certainly showed in the National singles final at Forest Hills and again in the Pacific Southwest final that neither one had any marked superiority over the other.

Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder, the National doubles champions, likely will succeed Don McNeill and Frankie Parker as the No. 1 men's doubles team; but it is interesting to note that they also were defeated by the 1939 champions (McNeill and Parker) in last week's Pacific Southwest championship finals.

This is the first year that Kramer and Schroeder have played together. They are the youngest pair ever to win the championship and if they continue as a team, they should develop into one of the best combinations the United States has had in many days. And Kramer may even win the singles championship before many seasons have passed.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Thirteen of the 22 men who started last year's Carolina-Wake Forest game will be on hand at Chapel Hill again today, when the teams clash in their 38th meeting in 52 years.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA — John Donaldson, soph tackle on the Penn team, comes from a long line of footballers. His father played tackle on the 1901 team; a brother was a guard in 1936; another brother starred for Penn Charter and Mercersburg, and an uncle was a line coach.

* * *

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Noah Mullins, junior halfback, is the speediest fellow on the Kentucky team, able to run the 100 in 9.6 without half trying. But he didn't have a chance to show much speed in scoring Kentucky's first touchdown the other day. He just had to buck the ball over from the two-yard line.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results Sept. 27

International League Final

Baltimore 5, Newark 4 (series even, 2-2).

American Association Final

Kansas City 2 Louisville 1, 10 innings (Louisville leads 2-1).

Pacific Coast League Finals

Open date.

Dixie Series

Open date.

American League

Games to Play	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
2 Detroit	90	62	.592	
2 Cleveland	87	65	.572	3
3 New York	86	65	.570	3½
2 Chicago	81	71	.533	9
4 Boston	78	72	.520	11
2 St. Louis	66	86	.434	24
3 Washington	63	88	.417	26½
2 Philadelphia	54	96	.360	35

Results Sept. 27

Boston 24, Washington 4
Philadelphia 6, New York 3
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3
Detroit 2, Cleveland 0

National League

Games to Play	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
3 Cincinnati	98	53	.649	
2 Brooklyn	87	64	.576	11
3 St. Louis	82	69	.543	16
2 Pittsburgh	78	74	.513	20½
2 Chicago	75	77	.493	23½
3 New York	70	80	.467	27½
4 Boston	65	85	.433	32½
3 Philadelphia	49	102	.325	49

Results Sept. 27

St. Louis 11, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 6, New York 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3.

Coach Has 24 Lettermen; Team Faces a Hard Schedule

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—On the eve of the Pacific Coast Conference football season the question of the greatest interest to enthusiasts of the San Francisco Bay region is: What will Clark Shaughnessy accomplish with the Stanford University team? In 1939, the team under Coach Claude Thornhill won one, lost seven, and tied one. At the end of the season the Stanford Board of Athletic Control decided not to re-engage Thornhill and appointed in his place Shaughnessy, formerly head coach at Tulane, Loyola, and University of Chicago.

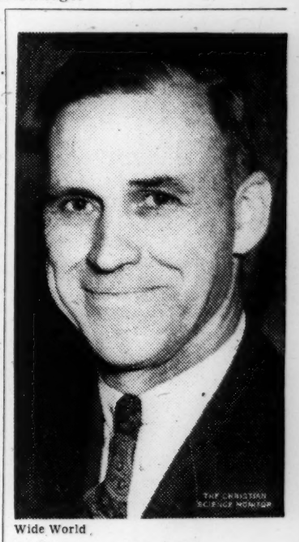
Good Job

Choosing Marchie Schwartz (former Notre Dame star) to coach backfield; Phil Bengston of Minnesota to look after the line, and Jim Lawson (who has been on the Stanford coaching staff since 1935) to take charge of the ends, Shaughnessy put the boys through an intensive course of training during the eight weeks spring practice season. At the end of the season a game was staged between members of the squad, and the consensus was that Shaughnessy had done a very good job in a short space of time, considering the material he had at his command.

In addition to the new coaching situation, Stanford has to face one of its hardest schedules. After the opening game against University of San Francisco Sept. 28, the Indians have to meet a succession of strong opponents: Oct. 5—Oregon; 12—Santa Clara; 19—Washington State; 26—Southern California; Nov. 2—California at Los Angeles; 9—Washington; 16—Oregon State and on Nov. 30 the Big Game against California at Berkeley.

Good Recruits

Shaughnessy has a squad of 24 lettermen, 11 non-lettermen, a dozen sophomores and some good recruits from the freshman team. The main reliance will be placed on 215-pound fullback Norman Standlee and Frank Albert, a left-handed passer. In 1939 Standlee averaged close to four yards each time he carried the ball, while Albert's passes were responsible for all the seven touchdowns scored by the Indians during the season.



Wide World

Clark Shaughnessy
Stanford football coach

Stanford leads in victories over seven of the teams it will meet on this year's schedule. Against U. C. the Indians have won 20, lost 17, tied 8 . . . against Santa Clara, 16-7-1 . . . Washington U., 10-6-3 . . . Oregon U., 12-2-1 . . . Oregon State, 11-2-1 . . . U. C. L. A., 9-3-1 . . . U. of San Francisco, 4-0 . . . U. S. C., 10-12-1 . . . Washington State, 2-2. Excluding Rugby games, Stanford has scored 1938 points to its 1940 schedule opponents' 1,188. Some time Stanford will again take its place at the head of the P. C. C. list and many are hoping that Clark Shaughnessy will be able to accomplish that difficult feat this year.

Bill Brandt Comment On Reds Stars

From Bill Brandt's desk at National League headquarters in Rockefeller Plaza, come several pages of interesting history on the Cincinnati Reds, who next Wednesday move into their second straight World Series. The director of the senior circuit's publicity goes right down the roster and gives the baseball writers an abundance of note material for the big classic. Here are a few of his facts:

Manager Bill McKechnie: The Deacon or Wilkinsburg Will . . . Winner of four National League pennants, at Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati . . . As a player he was a third baseman—three years with Pittsburgh starting in 1910, later with the Boston Braves, the New York Highlanders and the Reds . . . The sobriquet of Deacon reflects the benign, courteous, quiet-spoken manner of the man in his meetings with press and public.

Control Pitcher

Paul Derringer: More than any other pitcher, he paved the way for the Reds from the bottom to the top by hard work . . . Started baseball as high school catcher . . . His control qualifies him for all-time fame . . . In his major career he has averaged less than two bases on balls per nine-inning game.

Junior Thompson: No. 3 man . . . But No. 3 is a great spot on a pitching staff when your first two are Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters . . . Called Junior because his dad was a great minor league player of a bygone generation . . . Fine curve ball best pitch . . . Learned to control it better by throwing it from beginning of spring training, at suggestion of McKechnie.

Success Story

Bucky Walters: Baseball's No. 1 believe-it-or-not success story . . . Six years ago a mediocre third baseman . . . Last year's most valuable player in his league . . . The biggest winner on the pitching staff of the leading club . . . Object of the smartest trade McKechnie ever made.

Ernie Lombardi: One of the greatest natural right-hand hitters in National League history . . . Uses inter-locking grip on bat, prominent in golf, but almost unheard of in baseball . . . Dean of the champion Reds in point of service with the club, his Cincinnati career dates from a March trade in 1932.

Erratic Shortstop

Linus Frey: Junior or Junie, rosy-cheeked 28-year old veteran who packs prodigious power in his apparently frail physique . . . A St. Louis boy whose seven years of major league ball have all been played in the interest of other cities—four years with Brooklyn, one with Chicago and three with the Reds . . . From a rather erratic shortstop, he has developed into a brilliant second base artist.

Frank McCormick: Big Mac, a name as synonymous with the rise of the Reds as that of Deacon McKechnie himself . . The manager and the first baseman arrived simultaneously as Red regulars, namely, opening day, 1938 . . . Native of New York City . . . This year he celebrated has 27th birthday June 9 with a homer, double and three singles.

Bill Werber: One-time Duke University flash afield, and Quizmaster for his favorite off-the-field diversion . . . As a student of batting, he gradually lightens his bat-weights as the season advances, making four shifts downward from spring to fall.

Diplomats Rated Severe Opponent By Green Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's game with Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pa., next Saturday, may be looked upon by the public as a minor engagement for the Big Green, but to Coach Earl Blaik and the Indian squad the conflict is regarded as a stiff test.

With the Columbia Lions due on Memorial Field on Saturday, Oct. 12, it would have been customary for the Indians to spend two weeks looking at Columbia plays and thinking in terms of Lou Little's visit to Hanover.

However, this plan of preparedness has been abandoned in favor of all-out readiness for the Diplomats who will find the Indians ready to withstand the upset potentialities that the F. & M. forces represent.

'Believe It or Not'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—The feat of Julian Mee, shortstop on the 1920 University of Illinois baseball team in the Wisconsin game on May 22 of that season, is pictured in a recent issue of Robert Ripley's "Believe It or Not."

Mee hit home runs on the first and last balls pitched, the second one driving in two runs in the ninth to give the Illini a 4-to-3 victory. Mee is now living in Chicago.

Quick Touchdown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—The Clemson Tigers scored a touchdown on their first offensive play from scrimmage this year. Following the kickoff, Presbyterian College fumbled. Clemson recovered. A reverse swept George Floyd 18 yards to a touchdown.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

'Noise Control' in the Home—A Family Project

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Home as a Quiet, Restful Place Where Voices Are Low-Pitched

Less Shouting of 'Phone Messages, Fewer Hit-or-Miss Verbal Orders, With Jolly Notes Instead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Noise control in our cities is an accepted fact. Why not control noise INSIDE the four walls of our homes?

A continual chatter of directions to the children, commands, requests, telephone messages shouted from hall to attic, trivial comment, quarrels — all these turn what should be a haven of quiet into a bedlam.

Let's make a Noise Survey of our homes. Have you a pad of paper and a pencil at the telephone to make written messages easy? Do you talk too much "at" the children? Your necessary reminders will be reduced in number and improved in quality when written—or for a child too young to read, told in pictures. When you come across an interesting article in your reading, do you make a note of it so you can tell the family about it at a suitable time?

No office manager could tolerate the hit-and-miss verbal orders that fly around the average household.

Instead of Nagging

In one family, the mother realized that her before-breakfast reminders to the children had degenerated into nagging. The next morning she posted this sign on the closed dining-room door:

> To JACK, PEGGY, BETTY, and BOB: If your hair is combed, teeth brushed, face and hands washed, and pajamas hung in closet, you may COME TO BREAKFAST!
>
> Affectionately,
> Mother

The first child dressed read the sign in silence and scurried back to the upper floor. Followed whispering and giggling—and in 10 minutes all four marched to the breakfast table brushed and scrubbed. Even 5-year-old Bob, who couldn't read, told Mother and Dad how much better the sign was than talking!

In another family, with three children, a bulletin board makes each child's duties for the day clear. A typical school day's instructions may read:

> George: Fill wood box. Wait on table at dinner.
> Alice: Empty wastebaskets. Set table for dinner.
> Ted: Vacuum living-room. Clean-up man after dinner.

A secondary advantage of posting the day's jobs is that the parent must think the situation through clearly in his own mind to avoid partiality, and to be sure that each child has a variety of tasks suited to his age each week.

Bulletin Board

A bulletin board may solve all the family's problems of silent communication, if placed close to the telephone. It can be a blackboard or slate, or a piece of fiberboard or heavy cardboard to which notices can be pinned. Interesting clippings will find their way here, or perhaps samples of the children's school work, or unusually fine pictures cut from magazines or papers.

The children can learn to "write it down," too, and save much confusion. When they are too old to ask each time they leave the house, they can still learn to leave a message telling where they are and when they will return. The parents can show the same courtesy.

Many trivial demands will be found too insignificant for consideration when the parents require that they be presented on paper.

Suppose Louise has reached the stage where she wants all the pretty clothes she sees. Let her list what she thinks she needs, with the approximate cost. Some simple arithmetic will be more convincing than many outbursts at her extravagant desires. Incidentally, she may develop an interest in learning to sew when she sees how much farther her clothes dollars will go if she makes her own clothes.

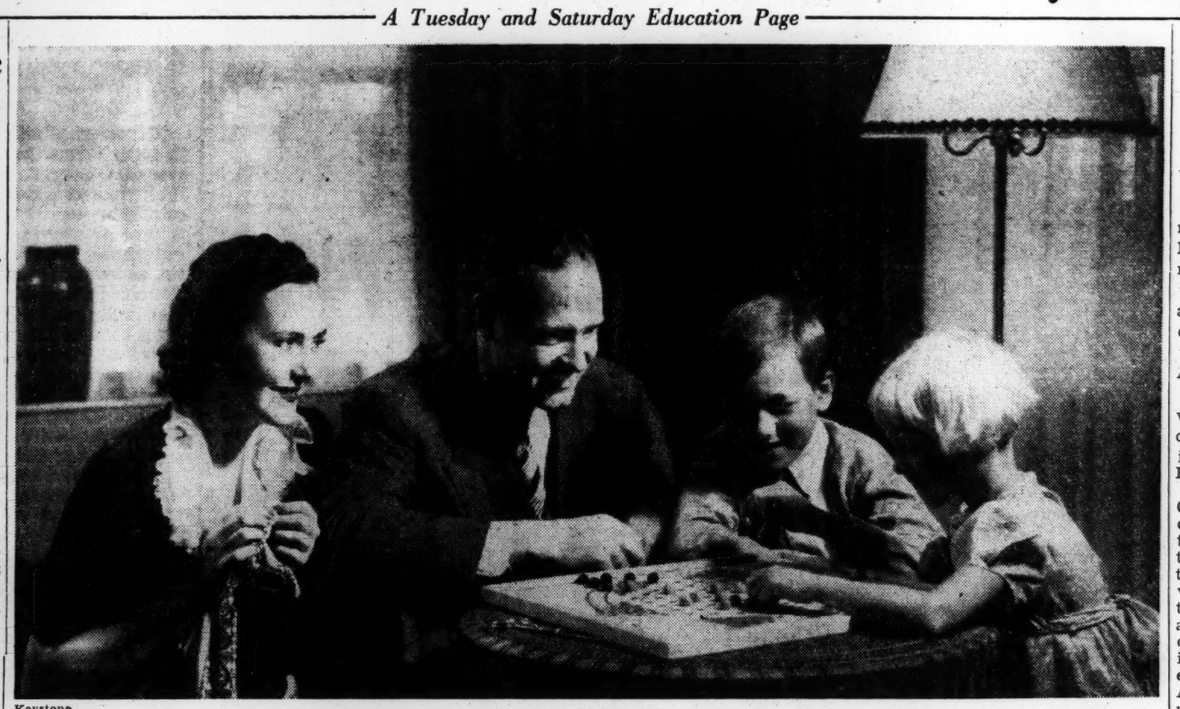
"Paper work" is even an aid to settling quarrels. If each party to a dispute must present his grievance in written form, how soon quiet reigns again! It so seldom seems worth the effort. Children soon learn to keep the peace rather than interrupt their play long enough to put a few words on paper.

Have you ever said "wrists up" to a child practicing the piano?—and repeated it without any apparent impression? Try printing the words on a card and setting it above the keyboard when the reminder is needed! The sign will get results time after time and help to form a good habit.

We don't want to turn our homes into business offices; but we can use some office methods to good advantage. Instead of trusting messages to memory, we can write them down. Instead of continually reminding the members of the household of routine duties, we can "post bulletins." Instead of trying to settle every quarrel that arises amid shouting and tumult, we can have the disputants "submit briefs."

Noise control will make home a pleasanter place for every member of the family!

Catherine F. Magee



Keystone

"Let's Play a Game Before Bed . . . Please, Daddy"

Are your children the age to make this request a familiar one? Sometimes it seems a burden to Daddy and Mother, who look forward to a quiet time after dinner. But a game or two just before the children go off to bed sometimes pays big dividends. It is not only that the game provides opportunity for parents and children to get together in a companionable way. It is also often a chance to help the children practice good sportsmanship, clear thinking, patience, and other qualities. So don't let them win all the time. They need to learn to overcome obstacles. Table games with Mother and Dad can be excellent training grounds for this.

That High School Child of Yours And His Study of English

A Teacher of English Tells How Parents Can Help—1

By Robert J. Cadigan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite their seemingly separate worlds, adolescents do depend on parents for constant help and continual guidance, and so do their English teachers. Just as the home will always be more influential than the school in developing the character of any young person, it will also be more instrumental in determining his habits of expression and even of reading. As one English instructor who has attempted to enlist the aid of fathers and mothers, I know that neither teachers nor parents need to be reminded of the fact that the ratio of time spent out of school to that in school is approximately three to one.

The implication of that simple fact, however, is frequently not fully realized. Briefly, it means that a student whose home environment is favorable culturally, will probably develop ability to speak precisely and effectively; that when this condition doesn't exist the possibilities of his developing proficiency in his use of the English language are greatly reduced. Naturally most successful results will be obtained when parents and English teachers have similar purposes in mind and when they are in accord as to the manner of realizing them.

Right Results Important

On the other hand failure on the part of either the teacher or the parent to agree upon certain basic principles cannot be for the best interests of the child.

For example, a father, remembering the mental discipline he experienced when as a boy he studied John Milton or Edmund Burke might wonder why his son was being denied that privilege. He might even make disparaging remarks about some modern adventure story the boy was reading only to discover that it was recommended by his teacher. A short talk with the teacher might possibly reveal the fact that since Tom disliked reading and found it an arduous and unpleasant task, it would be wise to keep "Paradise Lost" on the shelves for a few more years.

Our first purpose is to develop in the student the realization that reading is enjoyable. That it is also profitable will be realized only after he has discovered that books afford real personal satisfaction. He will develop maturity in his choice of books if he is allowed to proceed gradually up the cultural ladder from one level to another. Very often a student has had a classic permanently spoiled for him by having it too soon. No two people are precisely alike in their reading tastes, and no one book is good for a child unless the child, himself, considers it so.

Developed By Example

As in the area of etiquette and manners, children develop maturity in reading more by the example of others than by precepts. Our enthusiasm for a particular book or author cannot be injected forcibly; it must be captured.

How can parents expect children to take to Shakespeare, Thackeray, Dickens, Wordsworth, or Browning eagerly, when they have to cut the leaves of the unopened volumes which have rested undisturbed in the family bookcase ever since Mother received them as wedding gifts. Similarly, it is not surprising when a son's literary diet consists of detective novels when he finds his father bringing them home from the rental libraries five nights out of seven.

Discuss the books you or your children have been reading. Try reading some of his assignments at the same time. If he is reading "Hamlet," refresh your own mind with the struggles of the Danish prince. Then talk it over; better than that, read it aloud.

Which reminds me that the good, old fashioned family custom, of children and parents spending time together reading aloud for the fun of it, ought to be revived. A half an hour together each week reading an essay, a short story, some poetry, or an editorial will serve several purposes; namely, increase ability in interpretation, develop variety and emphasis in voice, improve pronunciation and enunciation, enlarge the vocabulary, improve spelling (at no other time does one both see and hear the words simultaneously), stimulate good conversation, and motivate an interest in good writing. In addition, it is possible that even more important results will follow, that the sharing in this little experience will facilitate the sharing of other experiences.

This is the first of three Saturday articles. The second, appearing soon, will discuss the way parents can help with oral English.

Phonograph Records To Teach Spanish In the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

Portland's schools will make extensive use of phonograph records in the teaching of languages, it was indicated here recently when plans were announced for the expenditure of $1,250 to produce foreign language records for use this year.

The records, the first 500 of which will be in either French or Spanish, will be used as supplementary material to textbooks in the teaching of languages in both high school and adult levels.

The stress on Spanish is in keeping with findings presented before the School Board here by School Board Chairman Harry M. Kenin who urged full attention "to the wider teaching of the Spanish language and history" in the coming year in co-operation with the Federal Government's national defense plans.

He also indicated that developments in transportation and communication had brought western hemispheric nations into closer contact with each other and thus created a greater need for language understanding.

"From a vocational point of view," Mr. Kenin added, "Spanish should be taught more widely in our schools, since expansion of trade in South America would necessitate the employment of people, in all occupations, who have the ability to speak and write the Spanish language."

Also suggested was that Spanish language instruction in high schools be coupled with studies of history, customs and characteristics of Mexican and South American people in elementary schools, and that students should be encouraged to correspond with children of Latin America.

An Article On Reading The Bible

Reading aloud from the Bible is an individual experience and should remain so. However, there are points in reading known to trained readers, which may help an individual express the meaning he has gained from his study. An article discussing some of these points will appear on next Tuesday's Education Page. —Education Editor.

Character Built Through The American Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

"Making the world safe for democracy is still a distant goal. Making America safe for democracy, however, is a first step towards this end and one in which all Americans can do their bit,' declared Dr. C. B. Glenn, Superintendent of Schools in Birmingham, Alabama

What can I do in this time of world crisis? What can I do in defense of democracy? These are insistent questions, Dr. Glenn says. But he has his answer.

"In the training of youth," Dr. Glenn declared, "the Nazi and Fascist states have paid the highest tribute to the value of education the world has ever seen. Hitler trained youth for definite results, which are now being realized in the overthrow of free institutions and the establishment of regimes of violence and repression. It is indeed a challenge to American educators to as effectively train American youth in the American way of life, in defense of democracy and a free and representative government."

Seventeen years ago Dr. Glenn launched a widespread experiment in character education, realizing then that advancement in technology was striding far ahead of development of character. How true was this conclusion is exemplified in the present world conflict where the skill of technology is employed not for the upbuilding of civilization but its destruction.

Dr. Glenn's character-development program involves the use of 12 slogans covering the period of a child's public school life from the first grade through the senior, bringing out such ideals as work, sportsmanship, courtesy, service and so on. Each year school activities center around the slogan used. The slogan for this year is to have been "The Development of Character Through Thrift" but in the light of world events has been changed to "The Development of Character Through the American Way of Life."

"The teaching of democracy is hard," Dr. Glenn continued, "but these are some of the things we are doing. First and foremost we must have democracy in the school. As in all such training, we have tried to create an atmosphere in which character will naturally and normally develop. We must have freedom of speech and freedom of press within the school, hold fast to the tenets of democracy, such as trial by jury, for instance. In any breach of conduct the child must have the opportunity to present his side of the case. A realization of the inestimable privilege of being an American must be instilled in the children."

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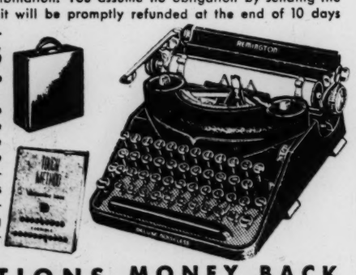

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The Home Forum

The Day It Rained

I SHOULD HAVE been boarding the bus for the first lap of a 3,500-mile jaunt that would end my vacation. But I had not even packed, the day it rained. The steamer-trunk, empty at last, was in a storeroom downstairs. In my bedroom the two traveling-bags were waiting on the windowseat. As yet there were no piles of clothing beside them, none of the inevitable notebooks and pamphlets and small dictionaries. But there was one sign of preparation. Against the bags were standing, momentarily upside-down, three small pictures.

For four weeks, I have looked only at pictures framed by fir boughs and the slender reddish trunks of madroña trees, by swaying branches of honeysuckle and the far arch of the sky. Wind, water, the shore across the bay, and the torn blue banner of the mountains beyond—these have left no time to wonder at lesser miracles. Sitting on the front steps, one has seen the sun go gloriously behind the mountains, leaving the sky and water golden. And one has watched the gold on cloud and wave deepen and fade and turn to orange and rose and lavender while the patches of clear sky beyond the clouds were luminous pale green. Silently one watched, as silently as if he were sitting in front of a Rembrandt portrait at the Mauritshuis. And finally the mountains became deep blue, almost purple, the crimson grayed, and small points of starlight pierced the blue sky overhead.

* * *

The day it rained I should have said goodby to this. Instead I sat by the window and gave thanks for the sheer peace of it—the gray mist wrapping shores and mountains, the glistening leaves of the madroñas, and the wet gleam of their red bark. But I had made a start. Three pictures were waiting, upside-down, beside my bag.

Bringing these small bits of cardboard, one a photograph, one a cover design in colors, the third a European postcard, I shall have windows to brighten the darkest of boarding-house bedrooms. The silk-screen cover design of gray and silver birch trees may have a frame some day. More likely, I shall mount it on stiff white drawing-paper. But even now there is joy at seeing the clear patches of blue and green that may be river and grass and hills and sky somewhere beyond the white tree-trunks.

There are no memories to be set free, like wild birds loosed in native woods, when the silk-screen process cover comes out of my suitcase. I shall take it out and fasten it with thumbtacks to the wall. It is a lovely thing that flashes color carelessly about the room. And I expect no more of it.

* * *

But the photograph—Through the most solid wall it will cut a window looking across snow-roofed châlets of a Swiss village, down the long valley, up to white-coated peaks.

Sometimes I look across this village to the mountains, as if I were standing there in the snow. I must have taken a steep trail along the hillside, to be so high above the rooftops. Looking through this window, miraculously cut in the old figured wallpaper, I know it is still morning in my village. Far down the valley, the Great Lohner still throws its pointed shadow across the snow-wrapped homes of Boden. Up to the left towers the great mountain itself. First it rises in steep tree-clad slopes. Then the slopes break up into jagged rocks and walls. Looking straight ahead, beyond the valley, I see the Engstligen Alp, seeming only half as high as the peaks ranging behind it.

This much I shall see whenever I glance through the small new window in my room. But sometimes I shall look closer, picking out the old square tower of the church, finding the little house where, passing by on Christmas Eve, we glimpsed a family gathered 'round a tree and heard them sing, "O Tannenbaum." Amongst all those houses in the valley, in Boden, I try to find the one where we were welcomed in to tea after an excursion down the valley. To that same house I came one evening during Christmas week, for a Christmas festival like the one we had glimpsed in the village. There was a tree with candles, and packages for the baby girl and a gingerbread bear for "das Fräulein," who wanted no more than the memory of these happy faces in the candlelight as her Christmas present. I'm not sure. Perhaps it was one of those white-roofed houses, just in the shadow of the Great Lohner.

* * *

Then there is the postcard—my happy young *Hirtenknabe*. According to the publisher's note on the back of the card, the original painting is by F. von Lenbach and hangs in the Schackgalerie at Munich. I am not much interested in the warning that the postcard's *Nachdruck* is *verboten*. It came to me with Christmas greetings nearly three years ago and has gone with me into a half-dozen countries since.

Sometimes my postcard, mounted on a sepia mat, goes up on the wall of my new dwelling. Oftener it stands on the bureau or leans against a lamp. All I know of the painting is that it shows a shepherd boy, a lad of ten or twelve, lying on a hilltop. He and the grass-tufted ground make the horizon, and beyond is only the gray-blue sky.

I used to think he was asleep, one arm thrown full-length on the grass, the other bent to shield his eyes. Now I wonder if he is not holding his hand above his eyes to keep the sun out, while he looks through half-closed lids at that cloudless sky. If he is awake, he is still dreaming of something in the sky's far depths. And maybe, after bringing his sheep to some high pasture, he has stretched out among these tufts of grass and swaying bluebells, and fallen asleep.

It was a postcard with Christmas wishes. But all through the year, wherever my postcard comes with me, I have a hilltop, and bluebells in the breeze, and sky.

E. S. L.

By Courtesy of The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NOVA SCOTIA FISHING VILLAGE": *A Painting by Arthur Lismer, A. R. C. A.*

THE PICTURE, "Nova Scotia Fishing Village," is painted with a strength and directness characteristic of Arthur Lismer's work. There is nothing of the studio about it and no hint of the theorist, but there is a vigorous grappling with the facts.

Seldom restful, his paintings seek out the elemental; his trees are strong and rugged with roots deep in the soil, his rocks are hard and heavy, and his lakes more apt to be whipped into white-capped waves than calm with reflected lights. There is a spontaneous energy about his work which fills every corner of his canvas and which, with his bold rhythm and clear pigments, exudes a satisfied appreciation of the subjects he paints.

Mr. Lismer has long cherished the conviction that art only begins to fulfill its mission as it enters the daily life of the people, bringing a sense of balance, fitness, and beauty wherever its influence is felt. He foresees the rich enjoyment awaiting a world where some form of art expression will be as natural to the average individual as driving a car or going to the movies. This is something more than a mere theory with him, for he has spent much time and energy in forwarding his ideal.

Arthur Lismer was born in Sheffield, England. He studied first at the Sheffield School of Art and was later awarded a scholarship at the Academie Royale des Beaux-Arts, Antwerp. He came to Canada in 1911 and was one of the originators of The Group of Seven, a rebel group of young painters, to whose courage and determination to paint Canadian landscape as they saw and felt it, free from European traditions, the art of the country owes much. For some years Vice-Principal of the Ontario College of Art, Mr. Lismer has also held the post of Professor of Fine Arts at Columbia University, New York.

Universal Availability of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUTH recognizes no barriers. It appeals to every normal human being, of whatever race, color, nationality, or language. It bids him open the door of his thought to spiritually mental transformation, which is the only way to attain harmony in his experience. No sinner is so enmeshed in sin, no invalid is so hopelessly bound, but Truth can unloose the shackles of fear and materiality and set the captive free. Christ Jesus gave to men this assurance (Matthew 7:8), "Every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

All of the world's misery springs from a misconception of God, for without a true concept of God as omnipresent Truth we can have no basic understanding with which to distinguish between what seems to be true and what is actually true. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 140), "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." Spiritual understanding, rather than human speculation or conjecture, is what gives us a sense of God's presence, loving-kindness, and might; and this illumination readily removes from human consciousness any sense of discord. Immortal Truth does not sustain the mortal, finite, and imperfect, and for this reason imperfection is illegitimate and illusory.

In whatever condition we may find ourselves Christian Science is applicable and capable of establishing harmony and order. No one is left out of this universal dispensation, for divine Love "is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34). Right where we are we may immediately begin to realize the presence of Soul; and this realization will bring comfort, peace, assurance, and benefit. Every good we experience has its origin in divine Principle, and is proof of God's love and beneficence. Healing, comfort, and reformation result in human experience from understanding and applying the power of the one universal divine Mind, God.

The law and power of infinite Truth are available for human use, through prayer, which Christian Science reveals to be spiritually scientific thinking. All troubles are primarily mental, and by the application of Christianly scientific reasoning, we are enabled to dissipate any sense of that which is inharmonious and detrimental. Where no consciousness of discord exists there can certainly be no discord; and Christian Science removes all sense of discord by establishing a realization of omnipresent and immutable harmony. Our true relationship to Spirit is realized in understanding prayer, and the right concept of true selfhood as spiritual removes erroneous mortal concepts from which vexations spring.

Paul assured the Corinthians that "the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal" (I Corinthians 12:7). So it is clear that the wisdom, potency, and law of omniscient Mind are available for everyone to lay hold of and utilize in the working out of harmony, longevity, and progress. Mrs. Eddy assures us that "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals" (Science and Health, p. 13). Christian Science enables anyone who will obey its moral demands and rules to be a physician unto himself, and successfully to work out his every human problem. Harmony is a divine fact, which must eventually gain universal recognition.

God is the ever-present source of all that is real, beneficial, and good. Since He is omnipotent, there is nothing that can interfere with, or stop, the bestowal of His bountiful gifts to His children. Holding the true concept of man as the image of perfect Love, opens the door of thought to the ever-available ideas of divine Mind which, when rightly utilized, rout error and establish harmony. Man is not mortal or material; he has no consciousness of power or intelligence apart from Spirit.

As we gain the true concept of man as God's idea, which Christian Science inculcates, we see how unreasonable is the false belief that God should give gifts to some but not to others. All of God's ideas are valuable, and equally precious to Him. Since man is the son of God, he reflects God in intelligence, power, health, and substance. As we hold to these spiritual facts, our freedom is continuously ensured because of the universal availability of divine truth. The oneness and allness of everlasting Life affords humanity ever-present refuge from the afflictions that confront it.

He who gains the spiritual understanding of Life, which belongs to all, also wins the limitless blessings of true health, uninterrupted harmony, and unfading abundance. Spiritual understanding makes available the ideas and qualities of omnipresent Principle. Christian Science enables us to understand and obey divine Principle; and this obedience crowns our efforts with true satisfaction and success.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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Sannhetens universale anvendelighet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SANNHETEN anerkjenner ingen skranker. Den henvender sig til ethvert normalt menneskelig vesen av hvilken som helst rase, farve, nasjonalitet eller sprog. Den byr ham åpne sin tankes dør for åndelig mental forvandling, som er den eneste måte på hvilken han kan nå frem til harmoni i sitt liv og virke. Ingen synder er så innfiltret i synd, ingen syk er så håpløst bundet at ikke Sannheten kan løse fryktens og materialitetens lenker og sette den fangne i frihet. Kristus Jesus gav menneskene denne forsikring (Matteus 7:8): "Hver den som beder, han får, og den som leter, han finner, og den som banker på, for ham skal det lukkes op."

All elendighet i verden har sin rot i en misopfatning av Gud, for uten et sant begrep om Gud som allestedsnærværende Sannhet kan vi ikke ha nogen grunnleggende forståelse som setter oss i stand til å skjelne mellem det som synes å være sant og det som virkelig er sant. Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 140): "Kristen Videnskaps Gud er altomfattende, evig, guddommelig Kjærlighet, som ikke forandres, og som ikke forårsaker noget ondt, nogen sykdom eller død." Det er åndelig forståelse og ikke menneskelig spekulasjon eller gjetning som gir oss en følelse av Guds nærvær, kjærlighet og makt; og dette åndelige lys fjerner uten vanskelighet en hvilken som helst følelse av disharmoni fra den menneskelige bevissthet. Den udødelige Sannhet opretholder ikke det dødelige, begrensede og ufullkomne, og herav følger at ufullkommenhet er urettmessig og bedragersk.

Hvilken situasjon vi enn måtte befinne oss i, er Kristen Videnskap anvendelig og i stand til å oprette harmoni og orden. Der er ingen som holdes utenfor denne altomfattende utdeling, for den guddommelige Kjærlighet "gjør ikke forskjell på folk" (Apostlenes gjerninger 10:34). Nøiaktig hvor vi nu er, kan vi øieblikkelig begynne å erkjenne Sjelens nærvær; og denne erkjennelse vil bringe trøst, fred, forvissning og alt som gagner og velsigner. Ethvert gode som kommer til oss, har sitt utspring i det guddommelige Prinsipp, og er bevis på Guds kjærlighet og godgjørenhet. Helbredelse, trøst og omvendelse kommer til menneskene som et resultat av forståelsen og anvendelsen av det ene og eneste altomfattende guddommelige Sinns, Guds, makt.

Den uendelige Sannhets lov og makt er tilgjengelig for menneskers bruk ved hjelp av bønn, som Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer er åndelig videnskapelig tenkning. Alle plager er først og fremst mentale, og ved anvendelse av kristelig videnskapelig tenkning settes vi i stand til å forjage enhver følelse av det som er disharmonisk og skadelig. Hvor ingen er sig nogen disharmoni bevisst, kan der vissselig ikke finnes nogen disharmoni; og Kristen Videnskap fjerner all følelse av disharmoni ved å tilveiebringe en erkjennelse av allestedsnærværende og uforanderlig harmoni. Vi erkjenner vårt sanne forhold til Ånd gjennem bønn basert på forståelse, og det rette begrep, som forteller oss at det sanne selv er åndelig, fjerner feilaktige dødelige begreper i hvilke menneskenes plager har sitt utspring.

Paulus forsikret korintierne at "Åndens åpenbarelse gis enhver til det som er gagnlig" (Første brev til korintierne 12:7). Det er således klart at det allvitende Sinns visdom, kraft og lov er tilgjengelige for enhver så at han kan tilegne sig dem og bruke dem i sin streben for å opnå harmoni, lang levetid og fremgang. Mrs. Eddy forsikrer oss at "Kjærligheten er upartisk og altomfattende i sin anvendelighet og i sine gaver" (*Science and Health*, s. 13). Kristen Videnskap setter enhver som vil adlyde dens moralske krav og regler, i stand til å være sin egen læge og til med hell å løse etvert menneskelig problem han måtte ha. Harmoni er en guddommelig kjensgjerning, som til slutt må bli alment erkjent.

Gud er den alltid nærværende kilde til alt som er virkelig, gagnlig og godt. Da Han er allmektig, er der intet som kan gripe forstyrrende inn i eller stanse utstrømningen av Hans rike gaver til Hans barn. Ved å holde fast ved det sanne begrep om mennesket som den fullkomne Kjærlighets billede åpner vi tankens dør for det guddommelige Sinns alltid tilgjengelige idéer, som, når de blir brukt på rette måte, jager villfarelsen på flukt og opretter harmoni. Mennesket er ikke dødelig eller materielt; det er sig ikke bevisst nogen makt eller intelligens adskilt fra Ånd.

Når vi tilegner oss det sanne begrep om mennesket som Guds idé, som Kristen Videnskap fremholder, innser vi hvor urimelig den falske forestilling er at Gud skulde gi gaver til nogen, men ikke til andre. Alle Guds idéer er verdifulle og i like grad dyrebare for Ham. Da mennesket er Guds sønn, gjenspeiler det Gud i intelligens, makt, sundhet og substans. Når vi holder fast ved disse åndelige kjensgjerninger, er vår frihet til stadighet sikret på grunn av den guddommelige sannhets universale anvendelighet. Det evige Livs enhet og allhet skjenker menneskeheten en alltid nærværende tilflukt fra de gjenvordigheter som den har å kjempe med.

Den som vinner frem til den åndelige forståelse av Liv, som tilhører alle, får også del i de ubegrensede velsignelser som sann sundhet, uavbrutt harmoni og stadig overflod. Åndelig forståelse gjør det allestedsnærværende Prinsipps idéer og egenskaper tilgjengelige og anvendelige. Kristen Videnskap setter oss i stand til å forstå og adlyde det guddommelige Prinsipp; og denne lydighet kroner våre bestrebelser med sann tilfredshet og fremgang.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Iceland Was Not Yet in the News

IN THE CHILLY expanse of the Northern Ocean, close on the verge of the Arctic circle, and having Greenland for its nearest continent, lies the rugged but interesting island of Iceland. The immense fields of ice which are drifted to it from Greenland, whilst they chill its atmosphere, gave it a name.

The inhabitants of more temperate climes can hardly form an idea of the many hardships and privations endured by the tenants of this isolated spot. Yet, upon a sterile soil, amidst storms and volcanoes, a simple cheerful people contentedly reside; and, under numerous corporeal hardships, much mental vigor and illumination is developed....

The language of the Icelanders is a very ancient dialect of the Gothic; but the Latin is so generally studied by them, that it is not uncommon to meet with men of humble rank, who can fluently converse in it. The Skalds, or Bards of the country, have preserved its early history, and poetry is still cultivated with success. It is easy to imagine that songs have been the first compositions of all nations in their early stages, and that consequently, poetry has been the primary effort of literature. It is pleasant to record, that schools and literary societies of a most respectable character are now to be met with in Iceland....

Few houses in Iceland are regularly built of stone: bricks are not seen there. The habitations of the better classes are constructed with wood, as are the churches, roofed sometimes with tiles, but oftener with turf; the abodes of the poor are low hovels, formed of pieces of lava rudely put together, the interstices being filled with dried heath, instead of mortar: many are roofed with the ribs of whales, and covered with sods....

At seven in the morning, the whole family met to the first meal, a simple breakfast of milk and curds, with sometimes a small portion of oaten bread. At two o'clock, dinner again collected them; it consisted chiefly of fish, dried and salted, with sour butter, and now and then a small portion of fresh or salted meat. At nine in the evening, milk and curds, occasionally flavoured with juniper berries, composed the frugal but welcome supper.

Fishing was the general occupation of the villagers, as it is that of most of the Islanders, both in summer and winter. When, however, intensely cold or boisterously stormy weather precludes this business, the inhabitants employ themselves in their huts, spinning wool, or preparing fishing nets and tackle. The women are constantly industrious in salting and drying fish, spinning, needle-work, and managing their dairies.—From "Nina, An Icelandic Tale," by A MOTHER (1827).

Deep, Deep the Crickets

Deep, deep summer, the crickets say,
As lost as needles in the hay
they make their sleepy sound all day.
It seems to tuck the warmth around
the mow wherein their voices sound.
Soon the horned owl hoots on the hill,
the pond ice cracks in the evening chill,
and the starling comes to the window sill.
Still it is summer. Winter will keep.
Down in the hay the crickets peep.
Above them the half-grown kittens creep
and with a carefully measured leap
pounce on their mother fast asleep.

LOUIS STODDARD

Autumn Remembered

Autumn, munching rosy apples,
Passes through the yellow wood
Where the fleeting sunshine dapples
Flying hair from fallen hood.

Autumn, pensive, looks and lingers,
Halting at the road's last turn,
Rose-leaves dropping from her fingers,
Honey dripping from her urn.

SARA BUNDY PENCE

Dorchester's Great Citizen

DURING THESE forty-five years of residence, Hardy was Dorchester's great citizen—a man of simple habits, shunning formal society and publicity, absorbed in his work....

We think he must have been a man of homely ways of thought and action, of little harmless eccentricities that endeared him to his friends; for when his monument was dedicated in the summer of 1931, Sir James Barrie came down from London to remark as he stood beside the unveiled statue of his old acquaintance, "I hope it has grown so true of him that I shall even know what is in his pocket—probably a piece of string and an old knife." We like to think of this—of Comedy standing beside Tragedy as a lifelong friend, and offering in admiration its loving jest.

Hardy's first publication after his return to Dorchester was "The Mayor of Casterbridge," and as we might expect he sets its plot in the setting he remembered when, as a child, he walked to school across the country—Dorchester, as it appeared just before the middle of the nineteenth century and the repeal of the corn laws. This novel has set Dorchester forever on the map of letters.—From "English Spring," by CHARLES S. BROOKS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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Plan E Goes Before Voters In Cambridge

At November election citizens will decide on whether to make change in government.

In the polling booths at the State election on Nov. 5 the voters of Cambridge will decide whether to junk their present creaking vehicle of city government for a streamlined system of public management, or whether to just jog along.

Plan E—a proposal for Proportional Representation Council-City Manager government to replace the present machine-dominated Ward Council-Mayor system — awaits their choice for the second time.

Although this campaign has none of the pyrotechnics of the tumultuous Plan E battle of 1938, advocates of the new plan are plugging away with a strategy which some observers feel may leave their opponents in defeat on election night.

Educational Drive

This strategy is a campaign to win voters by a quiet, house-to-house campaign to educate them to the benefits of the propsal, together with numerous speeches at meetings. It contrasts with the tumultuous battle of wild charges and denials, acrimony and calumny, in which the Plan E leaders found themselves in 1938 because of the vociferous opposition to Plan E of City Hall interests.

Even in that hectic campaign, when opposition was loud and Plan E not widely known, the proposal came within 900 votes of winning as the result of an educational campaign. A shift of 884 votes would have carried the day. Moreover, 4,615 voters left their ballots blank on the question. The leaders believe their canvassing and missionary work this year will sway enough additional voters to reverse the 1938 decision at the polls.

Not only is Plan E better known now but the present system is discredited, supporters of the Plan say, because of the notorious budget controversy this year, the city's growing debt, its prohibitive tax rate, and its uncertain fiscal future.

Even some city employees, these leaders say, have lost faith in the present system because of the threat of payless pay days. In 1938, city employees, led by City Councilors and other officials and politicians, constituted the sinews of the opposition. Certain city officials who were active two years ago are keeping silent this year, and no anti-Plan E organization has yet got underway, it is pointed out.

Headed by Landis

The Plan E Committee, headed by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, has expanded its organization to include all wards of the city. Two years ago, according to Mr. Landis, little or no work was done in some wards.

Opponents of Plan E, while saying little as yet, feel the forces will line up about as they did two years ago. City employees are still solidly against the plan, these observers say. They discount the educational work of the "reform" group, and are confident they can deliver the vote when the time comes.

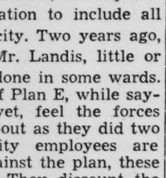
Another faction opposing the plan contends Cambridge is already so involved financially that only a state finance commission can bring order and reform; and that therefore, the sooner things reach the intolerable stage, the better.

Although both sides are expected to become increasingly active, the contest promises to be much quieter than that of 1938. Neither side has as much money to spend, because of other political demands and subscriptions for war relief. The newspapers and the public are pre-occupied with graver issues.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with slowly rising temperatures this afternoon and Sunday. Fair and not so cold tonight with lowest temperatures in 50's. Gentle variable and westerly winds.



Massachusetts: Fair today and tomorrow; warmer today; slightly cooler in north portion tomorrow.

Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire: Fair and warmer today. Considerable cloudiness and cooler tomorrow.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest or west winds and fair weather today.

Official Temperatures

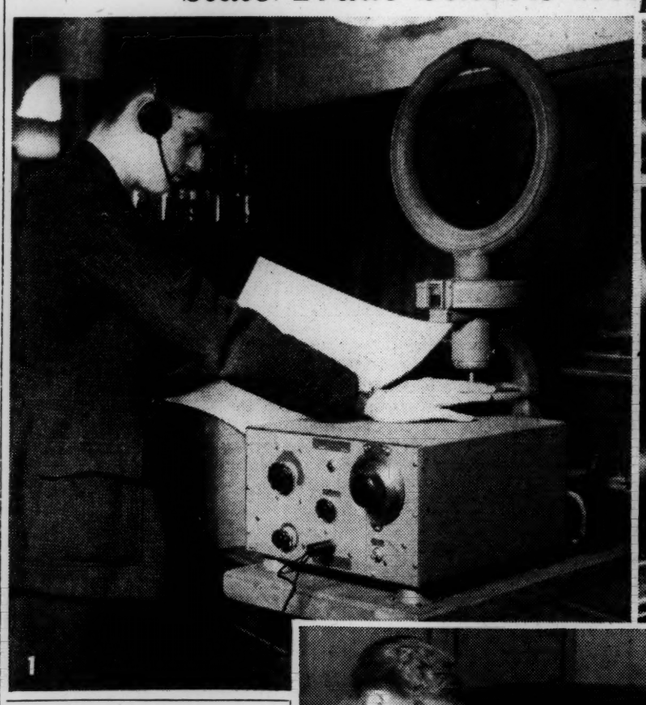
	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	66	New York	52	66
Chicago	44	71	Norfolk	62	65
Denver	53	79	Philadelphia	46	66
Los Angeles	54	90	St. Louis	38	70
Miami	75	86	San Francisco	53	70
Minneapolis	52	71	Washington	45	70
New Orleans	64	71			

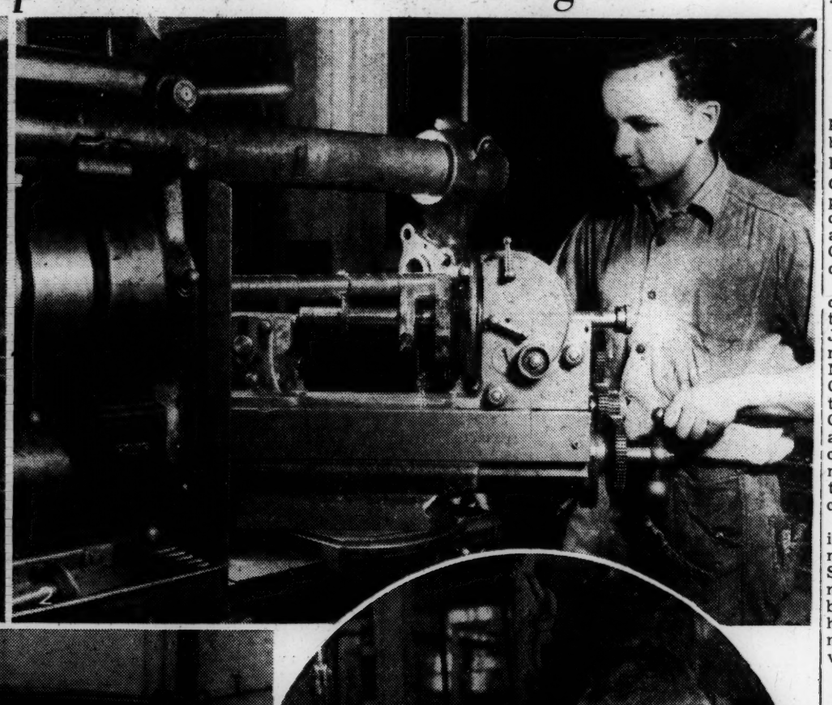
A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 28.
B—Maximum, Sept. 27.

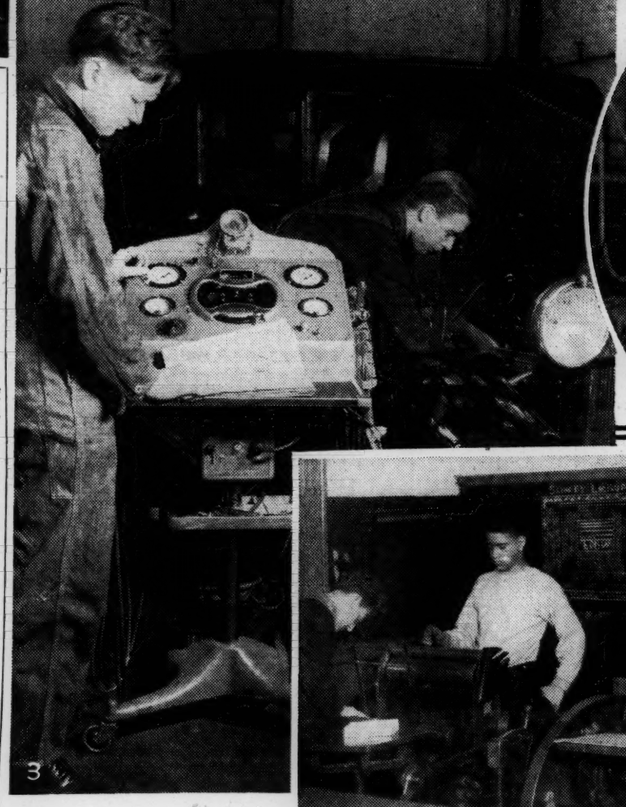
High Tides at Boston

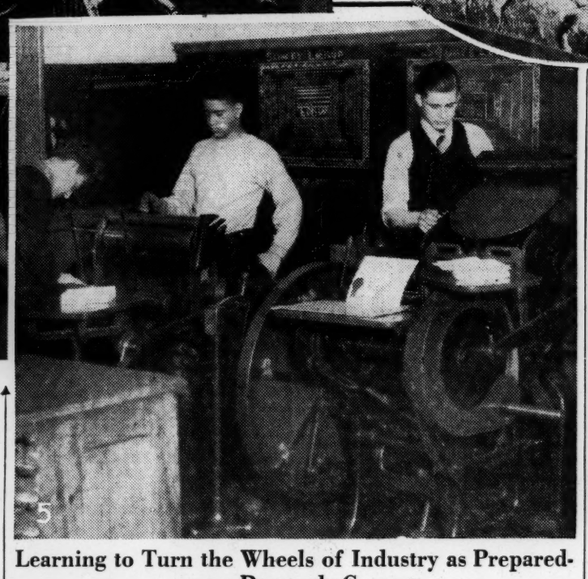
Saturday, 9:14 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 8:45 a. m., E. S. T.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 9:08 p. m., E. S. T.; height, 10.8 feet.
Monday, 9:37 a. m., E. S. T.; height, 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:02 p. m., E. D. S. T., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday.

State Trade Schools Help Man Nation's Defense Program









Learning to Turn the Wheels of Industry as Preparedness Demands Grow

(1) Typical of the many courses offered in Massachusetts trade schools are technical radio, in which an enrollee is operating a direction finder; (2) Machine shop practice, in which a schoolboy operates a spiral gear-cutting machine, and (3) Automobile repair, emphasized by two boys tuning up an engine; (4) A New Bedford boy welds a "mud hook," a reminder of local industry; (5) Some Everett boys learn print-shop technique.

Jobless Insuring Nets $45,000,000

The Federal Government does not actually contribute anything to the support of the national system of unemployment insurance it recently organized, but on the conratry obtained a clear $45,000,000 from the system in the fiscal year 1939-40, according to analysis of data received today from the Social Security Board in Washington.

There has been local uncertainty as to whether the Federal Government did or did not help to finance the insurance system it set up for the jobless. Some authorities in Boston said it did, and others said not.

The answer was not self-evident, because the Federal Government pays the expense of administering the unemployment compensation laws of the states and also contributes to their free employment services.

Employment Tax

But the Federal Government also levies a Federal unemployment tax which is payable by employers of eight workers or more. The question, therefore, was whether proceeds of this tax were sufficient to pay the expenses.

Data obtained from Washington shows that the tax for the fiscal year 1939-40 brought in $107,500,000. The expenditures amounted to $61,600,000.

The system accordingly turned over to the Federal Government $45,900,000 more than it received back.

From a bookkeeping standpoint, there is no connection between the two items. Proceeds from the Federal Tax go into the general treasury of the United States. Likewise the Federal money used to pay for administration of the unemployment insurance system is paid out of the general treasury. A constitutional angle requires this separation.

But from the basis of what unemployment insurance gives the Government and what it gets from the Government, which is the way any businessman would figure the thing, the Government obviously draws a bit of revenue from the unemployment compensation system, comment observers.

The Federal outlay of $61,600,000 consisted of $58,300,000 which was certified by the Social Security Board to the states and territories for the administration of their unemployment compensation laws during the fiscal year 1939-40. This included the expansion of state employment services to meet their responsibilities in connection with the unemployment compensation program.

Also the Board certified grants totaling $3,300,000 to match amounts made available by the states and their local subdivisions for the maintenance of public employment offices.

The Federal tax which brought in the $107,500,000 was in substance a tax of three tenths of 1 per cent on the pay rolls of employers of eight or more workers, up to the first $3,000 a year. This tax is paid directly to the Federal Government.

The insurance of weekly payments or benefits to the jobless is financed entirely by a second pay roll tax on employers. This is a tax of 2.7 per cent. It is paid directly to the state unemployment compensation system.

The insurance system passes the money along to the state treasurer who again passes it along to the Treasurer of the United States, who puts it in a trust fund of all the states useable exclusively for unemployment compensation benefits. Each state's share is earmarked for it, and when a state needs money to pay benefits, the state treasurer requisitions it back from Washington.

Meantime the Federal Government pays interest on each state's balance. More than $4,000,000 interest has thus accumulated to Massachusetts' credit.

State Trade Schools Train For Defense

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Bay State shoe manufacturer has a breakdown in an important machine or needs more workers for a certain plant operation. He doesn't have time to import a repair man or workers from another section. That problem, in fact, doesn't bother him at all. He calls up the Lynn Industrial Shoemaking School, an institution unique of its type, to get the sort of workers he needs for both emergencies.

A manufacturer of neon signs needs more trained glass workers, or an aviation engine plant needs motor mechanics, specialists both in their lines. So they call up the Boston Trade School which is able to put them in touch with the trained workers they need.

Or a dress manufacturer needs more girls to operate power-stitching machines. So he calls schools in New Bedford, Lowell, or Fall River which train women in these occupations.

Case after case of this sort could be repeated and they would all add up to the important role in industry that the graduates or enrollees in the State trade schools of Massachusetts are now playing.

Manual Labor Dignified

The national defense emergency has brought in its train an urgent cry from industry for trained workers. It has dignified the occupation of hand labor and brought forth the statement recently from Lyle M. Spencer, Director of Science Research Associates, of Chicago, that the white-collar worker finds competition for work about twice as stiff as the fellow who is willing to toil in a "dirty shirt."

This statement is in line with the increasing frank recognition by many youths that their best opportunities lie in the skilled mechanical and occupational trades and that their schooling ought to be frankly directed toward this path. Coupled with this is the fact that workers in many key trades may be kept in those occupations by the Government as being more important to the defense program that is being drafted for military service.

The State trade schools of the Bay State have been geared to supply trained personnel and to move in any direction required by the defense program. In this schedule they are being ably assisted by the Vocational Training Department of the Massachusetts State Department of Education and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The courses offered by the State trade schools, furthermore, are not merely "dabbling" courses but are conducted in a thoroughly workman-like manner to fit the applicants directly for the occupation which they desire to enter.

In the New Bedford Trade School, for instance, an outstanding example of industrial training school, every student in the machine shop works under the exact conditions he will have to face when he goes to work. In order to develop habits of punctuality he punches a time clock, may be penalized for tardiness and is required to keep a shop record of every job he performs.

The school, part of which is located in some old city stables, generates its own steam and power, for instance, giving training in steam and electrical engineering. Its metal-working and woodworking departments turn out all the equipment the school needs for its own uses. Among its unique courses are its classes in plumbing which use a display connected up with transparent Lucite piping and which employs colored dye solutions to demonstrate the operation of various types of sanitary systems.

Only School of Kind

Or take the Lynn Industrial Shoemaking School as another outstanding example. This school is believed to be the only one of its kind in the United States, according to Stephen Callahan, its headmaster. Here boys receive training in all phases of shoemaking. The school also recently has begun to develop boys who are proficient in the repair of shoemaking machinery. Hence the school has had many calls from local industry, according to Mr. Callahan, to assist in clearing up breakdown emergencies.

Among the beneficial effects of this school, according to Mr. Callahan, are a noticeable drift during the last two years of the shoe industry back to the city of Lynn. The Wages and Hours Law, Mr. Callahan said, which has standardized the payment schedules for workers, has lessened the need to seek more favorable employment areas. The school is also training a steady supply of trained shoe workers which makes a reservoir of talent available for manufacturers in this section, he said.

Another unique trade school is the Attleboro Jewelry Trade School, which trains workers for the jewelry making trade for which this community is famous. In the six years of its existence the school under Lewis A. Fales, its headmaster, has trained 600 boys who are virtually all at work in the local trade. One plant, in fact, has 25 alumni working in it. The reservoir of workers, furthermore, keeps this specialized trade from drifting away from the community.

Aviation Mechanics Course

Up until recently the Boston Trade School had the only aviation mechanics course in the State. But its course today remains one of the best of its type. Virtually the entire aviation section of the 1939-40 graduating class were placed in the aircraft industry, Edward M. McDonough, headmaster said. As another instance of adaptability, when the neon tube sign industry settled in Boston, the trade School was able to train and supply new workers for this business, according to Mr. McDonough.

These are by no means all the courses offered in State trade schools. Boys may also receive training in agriculture, auto repair, boat building, bricklaying, cabinet making, carpentry, drafting, machine shop practice, painting and decorating, pattern making, printing, radio, silk knitting, upholstering, welding and watch repairing. Girls can receive training in agriculture, catering, dressmaking, millinery, pottery, printing, retail selling and courses in beauty shop operation.

One of the best measures of the success of the State trade school training is the placement record which shows approximately 85 per cent of all youth trained with jobs in industry in certain schools and in particular courses these figures run even higher.

Labor Offers Program To Both Parties

Members of the Republican and Democratic conventions, meeting in Boston and Springfield respectively today, were giving careful consideration to a legislative program of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor submitted to both groups by Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the Federation.

The program presented to the resolutions committees of both conventions proposed, among other things, increased benefits to recipients of unemployment insurance and old age assistance. It also urged a return to the annual legislative sessions or an increase in salaries paid House and Senate members for the biennial term.

The federation proposed that employers of one or more persons be made subject to the Unemployment Insurance Law, instead of four or more as the law now reads; that the maximum weekly benefits be raised from $15 to "at least $18," and the minimum from $6 to $10; and that recipients be required to wait only one week after filing application, instead of two weeks as at present.

It suggested that the Legislature repeal a provision requiring the Advisory Council of the Division of Unemployment Compensation to pass on all unemployment compensation bills, on the ground that "last year the Council served as an excellent pigeon-hole in which the Administration tucked away all labor's proposals until the last hour."

Enactment of a State wage-hour law to cover employees not protected by the Federal law, also was recommended, as was a "peaceful persuasion act" which would protect peaceful pickets and handbill distributors from interference by police acting under city and town ordinances.

Army Air Corps Has 550 Openings

Chances for 550 young men of New England to gain assignments in the Army Air Corps and still remain in New England were announced today by Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer.

These 550 vacancies are at the Northeast Air Base, Westover Field, in Chicopee, Mass. Even though Westover Field is not completed, sufficient progress has been made to allow troops to be assigned there.

The 550 openings are divided among the New England states as follows: 60 places for Maine; 55 for New Hampshire; 35 for Vermont; 275 for Massachusetts; 45 for Rhode Island, and 80 for Connecticut.

To be eligible for enlistment in the Air Corps, a high school education or its equivalent, or a journeyman rating in a mechanical trade is required, in addition to the usual qualifications for enlistment. The candidate must be an unmarried citizen between the ages of 18 and 35, and he must pass the physical examination.

Bay State G. O. P. Meets; Defense Note Is Stressed

Adequate national defense preparedness, sound State government based on sincerity, integrity and honesty, as well as unity of the G. O. P. forces, were stressed as prime necessities in the present crisis by Republican leaders who addressed the Republican State Convention at Symphony Hall today.

Opening the final five-week drive leading to the Nov. 5 elections, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, as keynoter; Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Permanent Chairman of the State convention, and the entire G. O. P. State ticket confidently predicted Republican national and State election victories. The hall was filled with cheering delegates and spectators.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, seeking a second term, emphasized the necessity of honest and efficient State government, saying that "the necessity of State government based on sincerity, integrity and honesty, is as great, if not greater, now than it was two years ago," when he took office.

Weak From Within

"Countries abroad," he continued, "have fallen, not only because they were attacked from without but because they were weak from within. A sound government is the foundation of a free government

"The feeling of security of each and every one of us depends on the confidence we have that our State government is giving us the services to which we are entitled—effectively, at the lowest possible cost and without a shadow of a scandal.

"There never has been a time when a forward-looking state government could contribute more to the strength of our country and the well-being of its own citizens. Your administration has proved its capacity to meet the crisis."

The Governor added that the issue today is "continuation of a government of honest service, tempered with humanity."

Among his administrative accomplishments the Chief Executive listed a $19,000,000 State debt reduction, an 11 per cent increase in industrial employment in Massachusetts for the first eight months of 1940, substantial establishment of new industries, lowering of tax rates in 215 of the 351 cities and towns, "the most general reduction in 30 years," and reduction of expenditures through departmental economy.

Senator Lodge, as keynote speaker, hailed the accomplishments of the two-year Republican state administration, saying "its record is a record of hard-headed study, efficient execution and human sympathy. Waste has been eliminated so that more help could be extended where the need really existed. . . . It is a record which I am convinced has the enthusiastic endorsement of the people of the State."

The Junior Massachusetts Senator also said:

"Certainly if the United States gets involve in a major war it will be the end of this republic as we have known it. I submit that if we are to have an intelligent approach to the questions of providing prosperity, building a strong national defense, and promoting peace, that we must do all in our power to elect a Republican Congress, and to that proposition I subscribe."

He also praised Mr. Willkie, telling the audience "we see in our nominee for President a promise of better things for the American people.

Must be Ready

The convention was called to order by Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who turned the meeting over to Representative Martin, the permanent chairman.

Before the convention is completed this afternoon the delegates will have drafted a platform, selected Presidential electors and endorsed the State ticket nominees.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator, insisted "if we are to avoid the terrible fate of nations whose weakness made them the victims of aggression, we must be ready. Preparedness is my watchword. We must be on guard; for it is better to train without fighting than to fight without training."

He added: "Halfway measures will not do. Halfway measures are not for us. Quick, decisive action is the only language the dictators understand, and respect. Let us marshal all the strength of this nation."

The tall G. O. P. nominee, who vigorously attacked the national defense record of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, his election opponent, further averred:

"We have demonstrated time and again our abilities concerning mass production. No nation in the world has been or is our equal in that line of endeavor.

"If we can marshal our resources when it comes to dollars and cents, then there is no earthly reason why we can't do it when it concerns our very lives.

"The times demand clear definition. We meet under the threatening shadow of the Second World War, a threat that disturbs our economy, a shadow which threatens our liberties, our institutions, our very lives. We are impelled to extraordinary effort and huge expenditures for defense.

"This is no time for blind, narrow partisanship in or out of public life. This is no time for ingenious dodging of issues. The time calls for courageous, instantaneous, decisive action."

Mr. Parkman accused Senator Walsh of ducking on major issues, and of "fence straddling."

He warned the party "not to be overconfident because of recent victories. . . . We must guard against intolerance or narrowness. We must be liberal, if victory is to be ours."

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, as candidate for re-election, maintained that "the preservation of free institutions is the paramount problem facing America today. America's battle to assure our liberty must be waged against both foes from without and foes from within—and it must be fought along many fronts.

"Our first internal foe is bad government—and it must be banished if America is to survive."

Along this line the Lieutenant Governor related the accomplishments of the Republican State administration during the past two years. These, he said, included restoration of the pay-as-you-go policy, placing of pardons and paroles on a merit basis and restoration of honesty and efficiency.

Robert T. Bushnell, G. O. P. nominee for Attorney General, likened the Republican Presidential nomination of Wendell L. Willkie to that of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and predicted a Willkie victory in November.

The Plain People

Mr. Bushnell added that the politicians did not want Abraham Lincoln or Mr. Willkie because they could not control them.

"Willkie can and will be elected," he said, "by the army of Republicans who insisted on his nomination, joined by the vast forces of Democrats and Independents, who, with them, love America and its institutions. Let us hear no more of this talk as to doubts about the election of Willkie."

One by one the other nominees, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer William E. Hurley and State Auditor Rurrell A. Wood expressed confidence of a Republican victory in November.

The Republican activities started last night at a "night-before" dinner, at which the entire State ticket members spoke. A feature of the event was the appearance of four of the five defeated G. O. P. candidates for Attorney General to pledge their full support to the Attorney General nominee, Mr. Bushnell.

Gerry Renominated in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28—The Rhode Island State Democratic convention was held in Elks Auditorium in Providence this morning.

Senator Peter G. Gerry was nominated for United States Senator without opposition. Other nominations are: Governor, Howard McGrath; Lieutenant Governor, Louis Capelli; Secretary of State, Armand Cote; Treasurer, Russell Handy; Attorney General, John H. Nolan; First Congress District, Aime Forand; Second Congress District, contest going on between John Fogarty, Gloucester, Edward Flanagan, Providence, Frank Manzi, North Providence, Christian Christianson, Peacedale and John Corley, Providence.

Baby Wagner Act in N.H. Urged

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 28 (AP)—A platform favoring a State wage-hour law and increased old age assistance in cases where "comfort as well as necessity requires" was presented to the voters today by New Hampshire Democrats.

Concluding their State convention yesterday, they approved the "admirable protective provisions of the selective service act," a newly-adopted merit system in four State departments and the State store system for liquor sales.

United States Representative Richard M. Duncan (D) of Missouri, their keynoter, called for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

He said the current campaign would determine "whether the United States shall meet the problems of our modern age or whether we are going back and travel the same road which almost led us to social and economic destruction."

Pitcairn Trip Off, Chief Aids Navy

Granville P. Lindley, chief electrician of the second Byrd Antartic expedition and scheduled head of a second Pitcairn Island expedition to promote relief on that Pacific island, has arrived at the Quincy Fore River shipyard to begin duties as senior inspector of warship construction for the Navy Department.

The same war which served to send Mr. Lindley to Fore River also caused the postponement of the Pitcairn Island trip because the State Department ruled the island was in belligerent waters. He was outfitting the 101-foot former Boston pilot boat Liberty when ordered to cancel the trip.

Boston's Automobile Show 'Individualized' by Dealers

Motors and Motorways
A Saturday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's streamlined and individualized Automobile Show will be held this year from Oct. 19 to 26 in Commonwealth Avenue's automobile row, it was announced today by C. S. Henshaw of the Noyes Buick Company.

Following the precedent established last year, the Show will assume the form of "open house" at the individual dealer showrooms instead of returning to the Mechanics Building where the exhibition was staged annually for more than 30 years.

The opening date of Oct. 19 gives the Boston Show a two-day joint run with the New York national exhibition which starts Oct. 12 and runs through Oct. 20. Last year, the Boston and New York shows started and finished almost simultaneously.

Promotional committee for the local exhibit was announced as follows: A. L. Danforth, President of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association; Allan M. Fay, Harry B. Liggett, R. C. Gilmer, F. A. Hinchcliffe, Dwight T. Hersey and C. S. Henshaw.

Approximately 350 models of different makes will be displayed against a background of bands, banners, special entertainments and exhibitions.

DeSoto

Yesterday it was Lincoln Zephyr and Ford day in Automobile Row. Last Friday, Packard and Oldsmobile poked their shiny noses into dealer showrooms for the first time. And today comes De Soto with its "fluid drive" and "simplimatic transmission."

That's how fast the motor industry is running these days, leading up to peak production in only a few weeks more. De Soto is also talking loudly about its low-slung, rocket styling, two-tone interiors and safety rims that will not permit a punctured tire to be thrown off the rims.

De Soto tells motorists to "drive all day without shifting or using the clutch through all kinds of city traffic and on the open highway." The company expects to do at least 50 per cent of its business with fluid drive cars, although the conventional transmission has a power shifter that makes gear changing a mere finger-flipping operation.

General features are described by dealers as follows:

From head-on, De Soto gives a definite impression of sturdiness and ability. Heavy die-cast chrome forms a vertical pattern grille. Fender tops have been flattened, and are one-piece with the hood-sides. The hood is of the "alligator" type, with its release in the driving compartment so that when the car is locked the hood cannot be opened. Another safety catch, under the radiator ornament, must be released before the hood can be raised.

At the rear, the new De Soto shows artful modeling with a rear window 47.5 per cent larger than last year, and no bulge to mark the luggage locker. Improvements in the locker itself include counter-balanced hinges which require no supporting arms for the lid, and permit it to be easily operated with one hand. Luggage lockers are lighted, carpeted, and carry the spare wheel vertically on the right side where it can be removed without disturbing other contents of the compartment.

Ford

The new Ford line starts off with a considerable increase in size for the Ford V-8's, Deluxe and Super DeLuxe.

Designers have taken full advantage of increased wheelbase and overall lengths to give added spaciousness, and Ford engineers have worked right up from bigger tires through to luxury seat cushions and new softer springs for the enhancement of riding comfort.

The wheelbase of these big new DeLuxe and Super DeLuxe Ford V-8's is longer and the overall length greater. The designers have taken advantage of this extra overall to increase the inside body length both in foot room and seating width. In fact, the front seat of the sedan is seven inches wider than last year. The head room is greater and the window area is even larger this year.

Running boards have practically disappeared from sight due to the width of the new bodies. But they are there to step off when the doors are opened.

In addition to beauty both inside and outside the Ford engineers emphasize the greatly improved ride in all 1941 models. This extra riding comfort starts with two inches longer wheelbase and a new electrically welded "X" type frame. This new frame structure is 100 per cent more rigid, making the body now mounted on big rubber cushions still quieter in service. The springs, front and rear, with their increased effective length, have a balanced action to eliminate any "pitching." The rear seat cushions are two inches farther ahead of the rear spring and axle, further improving the ride.

Packard

Sensitive to beauty and style-conscious, the Packard Motor Car Company this year presented five complete "lines" of cars as a strong bid for discriminating public favor.

From the newly designated "110" Special and "110" DeLuxe, through the popular "120" and the luxurious "160" and "180," Packard has restyled to hold the popular demand for sleek streamlines and rich, harmonious color combinations.

Matching the vogue for multi-hued sports wear, Kodachrome photographs and Technicolor movies, Packard offers to a color-conscious public a tasteful blending of two-tone body colors with gay interiors in contrasting hues of sofe colored leather and rich toned cloth.

New from bumper to bumper, the 1941 Packard exterior presents a pleasing combination of streamlines, moulded fenders, recessed headlights, restyled rear section with rich, chrome trimmed body and fender mouldings framing two-toned body color combinations.

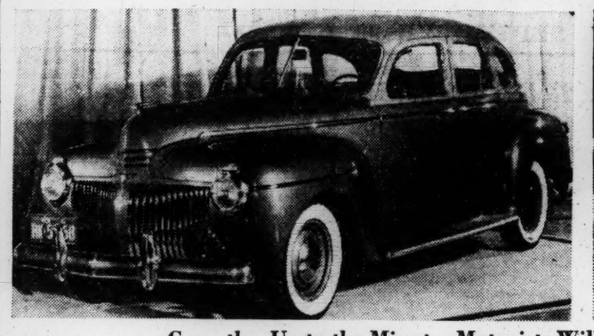
Among the mechanical improvements are air-conditioning and cooling, windows that rise and fall by push-button, and overdrive.

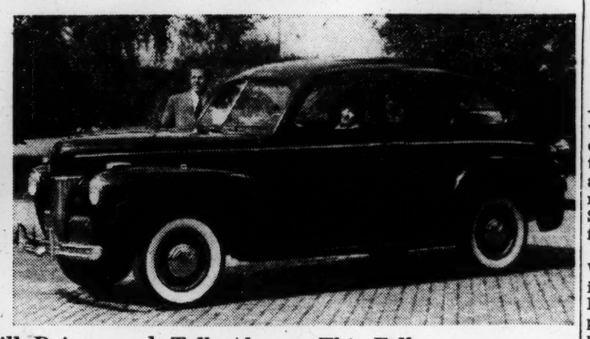
Oldsmobile

Oldsmobile launched its 1941 season in Greater Boston and throughout New England yesterday with a display of six new series, three sixes and three eights, presenting the widest variety ever offered in the 43-year history of the company. There is now both a six and an eight-cylinder Oldsmobile in each of the three price fields the company covered in recent seasons.

Oldsmobile's exclusive hydra-matic drive, which eliminates clutch and clutch pedal, and shifts gears automatically, is again optional, at extra cost, on all models. Increased room and comfort, greater engine power, striking new body designs, and scores of detailed improvements all bear witness to the genius for progress that carried Oldsmobile in 1940 to the highest sales marks the company ever reached.

New Models Feature Roominess and Other Advances





Cars the Up-to-the-Minute Motorist Will Drive—and Talk About—This Fall

At the left is De Soto's custom four-door sedan for 1941. It is longer, wider, and lower than the 1940 car. Running boards are optional and Fluid Drive with Simplimatic Transmission is the major feature of the line. At the right is the 1941 Ford Super Deluxe Fordor sedan. Like the rest of the new Ford line, it is larger, easier riding, and more beautiful outside and in.

India's Paper Mills Busy as War Cuts Imports

Curtailment of India's paper imports from Europe, as a result of the war, has proved a boon to the paper manufacturing industry of that country, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Foreign Trade Flashes

Mills in India are working at full capacity to satisfy demand for fine grades of paper. In normal times, India imported large quantities of paper and pulp from Scandinavia. A number of new paper mills were established in India during recent years and prior to the start of the war, continued overproduction tended to reduce prices below the profit level.

Supplies of wrapping, printing and writing papers are low, and India is looking to the United States and Canada for newsprint and other paper, it is said. The greatest obstacle to the plan, however, lies in difficulty in securing freight space.

Fiber From Soya Beans

Staple fiber is to be produced from soya beans by a newly organized company at Dairen, Manchuria, the American Consulate reports from Dairen. The new company has an authorized capital of 30,000,000 yen, equivalent to about $7,000,000, and plans to acquire and convert the plant of a Dairen bean-oil manufacturing firm, for production of the new type of albuminous fiber similar to staple. New factories are expected to be erected, also.

Welsh Coal Stocks Heavy

With the loss of the French market in June, the coal trade of South Wales report that coal stocks on hand are becoming heavier. Some of the coal cargoes brought back from France have not yet been sold, and the lack of shipping employed in carrying coal, has also reduced the volume of bunkering in South Wales ports.

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Train for a Career by Home Study

Many home-study courses are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays, also refer to the Weekly Magazine Section.

If you do not find a school to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Harvard's Part in Defense

The contribution being made by Harvard University to American defense and to the increasing awareness of a Nazi threat to this continent came to light on two fronts today.

On the one hand, a three-month-old committee of faculty members, through its chairman's first report, revealed a nation-wide program of information dissemination and a number of other concrete activities.

Equally significant on a smaller scale, an American Student Defense League was last night formed among undergraduates to stimulate discussion on world events, combat isolationism, and gain from the national government more opportunity for student military training.

On the volunteer staff of the faculty organization, formed last June, there are now more than 400 teachers, 150 non-faculty employees of the University, and 65 wives and resident alumni, the report announces.

Scope af "American Defense, Harvard Group" is large. A committee on Press and Writing sponsors articles for newspapers, urges friends to write letters to the local editor, and arranges frequent news releases for Boston and New York publications.

A Committee on the Care of European Children has arranged for and financed homes for more than 100 refugee children. Other committees have built a Harvard Hospital for Great Britain, obtained volunteers among Harvard graduates for a naval training course, and analyzed foreign language radio broadcasts coming to this country.

A panel of speakers has been provided for engagements in New England, and weekly debates have been organized over the radio program, "New England Town Meeting of the Air."

Research Group Opens Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 28—Modern problems of industrial research management, the design of research laboratories and staff problems are under discussion by active executives in this field at the New England meeting of the Industrial Research Institute here today.

The Institute, an affiliate of the National Research Council, was organized several years ago for the purpose of improving the efficiency and effectiveness in the management of industrial research, through co-operation of its members.

Typical of the membership are such men as Earl Hoover, Vice-President of Hoover Company; William Harrison, Continental Can Company, K. R. Brown, Atlas Powder Company, W. F. Davidson, Director of Research for Consolidated Edison Company, Melville Eastham, President of General Radio Company; C. A. Pickett, Hercules Powder Company and Warner Eustis, Kendall Company.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Buffalo Presents".	Joe Venuti's Orchestra..	Ohio State - Pittsburgh	First game: Boston Red	Dance Rhythms
3:15	"Buffalo Presents".	Joe Venuti's Orchestra..	football game	Sox-Philadelphia	Dance Rhythms
3:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Ohio State University	Baseball Interviews	Musical Game Time
3:45	Minnesota-Washing-	Novelty program	vs. University of Pitts-	Second game: Boston	Boston College - Tulane
4:00	ton football game.	"Studio Party": tran-	burgh football game	Red Sox-Philadelphia	football game
4:15	Minnesota-Washing-	scriptions	Ohio State University	Second game: Boston	Boston College - Tulane
4:30	ton football game	"Concert Hall of the	vs. University of Pitts-	Red Sox-Philadelphia	football game
4:45	Minnesota-Washing-	Air": transcriptions	burgh football game	Second game: Boston	Boston College - Tulane
5:00	ton football game.	"Dance Hour"	Ohio State vs. Pitts-	Red Sox-Philadelphia	football game
5:15	Minn. vs. Wash.	"Dance Hour"	burgh football game	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Boston College - Tulane
5:30	"Crackpot College".	"Tropical Moods"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	football game
5:45	"Crackpot College".	"The Kickoff"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	Boston College - Tulane
6:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Sport Com-	News Service	Dinner Concert	football game
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	ment; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	B. C. vs. Tulane
6:30	Republican speaker.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	The World Today	ed": dramatization	Dramatic sketch	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Music
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Grand Ole Opry"	Pancho's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Master Works of	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Yvette, songs	Louis Panico's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Music"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	"20th Century Serenade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club":	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Knickerbocker Play-	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Variety program
8:15	quiz program	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	house": dramatic sk.	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Variety program
8:30	"The Human Ad-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Truth or Consequences':	"Nobody's Children":	Sports program
8:45	venture"; war news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	quiz program	orphans' histories	"Sing Song Time"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Melody in the Night".	Address by Wendell	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Melody in the Night"	Willkie	James A. Farley	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists.	News; Radio Guild	National Barn Dance:	American Choral Festi-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Drama	variety program	val; soloists; chorus;	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade	Democratic State Com-	"Station E-Z-R-A":	orchestra; Alfred Wal-	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	mittee Convention	comedy sketch	lenstein, conductor	Bruce Wilkins' Orchestra
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Democratic State Com-	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News Service	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:45	News of the War	mittee Convention	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	World Series Preview	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra.	Sports program
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Weather Service	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Jose Martinez' Orchestra
11:30	Will Bradley's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Religious program	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Will Bradley's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Religious program	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

(Eastern Standard Time) (Eastern Standard Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	tinatta"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Clyde Barrie, songs.	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade": recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Bus": children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Hit Parade of Tomor-
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.	gram	loists; orchestra	nade": recording	row'
10:00	Church of the Air..	"Melodic Moods": salon	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15	Church of the Air..	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	NYA Orchestra	"Southernaires": Negro	"Stories of Romance"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	NYA Orchestra	male quartet	Network programs	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	News; Music	News: Musicale	Morning Service from	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	'News and Rhythm.	Luther-Layman Singers.	Cathedral Church of	Church Service	'Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Sidney Walton's Music.	St. Paul: sermon,	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner'
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Weather; Musicale	music	Church Service	Radio Review
12:00	News; weather	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	Orchestra; Selma Kaye,	'PM Information Box";	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	"Star Quest"	soprano; Henrietta	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	"Star Quest"	Schumann, pianist	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	"Star Quest"	News Service	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	"Star Quest"	Ahead of the Headlines.	Religious program	"Just Mary"	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	"March of Games"	Political Speaker	"Silver Strings"	Jack Kilty, songs	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"March of Games"	Political Speaker	"SilverStrin gs"	Dr. John R. Mott	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Summer Cruise"	"Treasure Trails of	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town"
2:15	with Buddy Clark.	Song"; soloists	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town"
2:30	Political talk	Prayers for Britain and	University of Chicago	Concert Orchestra	"Around the Town"
2:45	Musical	Civilization	Round Table	Concert Orchestra	Murray Twins
3:00	Columbia Symphony	Graziella Parraga, songs	Gold Star Mothers Pro-	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Orchestra; Howard	Foreign Policy Assn.	gram	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Barlow, conductor	NBC String Symphony	H. V. Kaltenborn	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Columbia Symphony	NBC String Symphony	"Chats About Dogs"	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Orchestra; Howard	Sunday Vespers	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	El Paseo Troubadors	"Strings and Things":
4:15	Barlow, conductor.	Sunday Vespers	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	El Paseo Troubadors	orchestra
4:30	"Invitation to	News; "Fun With the	"The Shadow": drama.	"Concert Album"	"Swing It"
4:45	Learning"	Revuers": variety	"The Shadow": drama.	"Concert Album"	"Swing It"
5:00	"Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs.	Yvette, songs	Sigrid Schultz, talk	'Mother's Musical Album'
5:15	ness"	Olivio Santora, yodeler	Three Cheers: vocal	"Rendezvous"	'Mother's Musical Album'
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	Lowell Thomas' Tenth	Lowell Thomas' Tenth	Twentieth Century Ser-	Irish Minstrels
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	Anniversary Program	Anniversary Program	enade"	"Down Memory Lane"
6:00	"Fun in Print":	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing":	News; Baseball Scores
6:15	literary quiz	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	Esteban Grafeda's Or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Music and Drama
6:45	with Gene Autry.	program; orchestra	Baseball News	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Music and Drama
7:00	News of the World	The Friendly Neighbors	News from Europe	Canadian Red Cross Pro-	"Sweet Music"
7:15	News of the World	News from Europe	News from Europe	gram: talks; music	"Sweet Music"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Speak Up, America":	Bandwagon: Leon Mo-	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45	ter: drama	quiz program	jica's Orchestra	Wythe Williams, news	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	"Parade of the Years":	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	"Pages From the Classi
8:15	ter: drama	Charles Dant's Orch.	Dickson; orchestra	Air	cal Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	"Sherlock Holmes": dra-	"One Man's Family":	American Forum of the	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	matic sketch	dramatic sketch	Air	cal Album"
9:00	"Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour": Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; Lily	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Eton Boys
9:45	Pons; chorus	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Music	Variety program
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Symphonic Hour	Variety program
10:30	News; Weather	"Good Will Hour": John	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	News Service
10:45	"Master Works of	J. Anthony, director	"Voice Beside You"	Symphonic Hour	Army Recruiting progr'm
11:00	Music"	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Bobby Day's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	News from Rome	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Magyar Serenaders
11:30	"Big Sister": play.	Quizzical Photographer	"The Road of Life"	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks.	News; Noonday Review	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; drama	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Georgia Mae, songs	Dramatic sketch	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45	"Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	ductor"; soloist; orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	'Hymns of All Churches'	News Service	"Curtain Time": mixed
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	Sport program	Sport program	drama
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Radio Garden Club	"Homes on the Land"
2:45	"My Son and I"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Edna O'Dell, songs	Western Serenade
3:15	The Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Secrets of Personality	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Dramatic show	John Kiley, organist
3:45	Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	The McFarland Twins	Speech School
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Charles Hvtor's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Muse and Music"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Vocalist; organ	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"A Boy, a Girl, and	"Superman": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	a Band"	Irene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News Service	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Popular music	European news	"Fu Manchu": sketch	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger": sketch	"Let's Dance"
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	'Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00	"Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	Russian Choir
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	Wendell L. Willkie	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"The Green Hornet":	Sports Program
8:45	Shelton; war news	Wendell L. Willkie	symphonic orchestra	dramatization	Sports Program
9:00	Theater: Claudette	Basin Street Chamber	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Colbert and Fred	Music Society	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	MacMurray in "His	News; Grange Program.	"Show Boat": vocalists;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Girl Friday"	Grange Program	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	The Rhythm Five
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	U. S. Army Band	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Monarchs of Rhythm
10:45	News of the War	Dance Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"The Profit Trio"	Jose Martinez' Orchestra
11:30	Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra.	"Day's End"
11:45	Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra.	News Service

Democrats in Convention Forecast Victory at Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 28—The Democratic Party's drive to wrest control of the State government from the Republican Party which assumed power two years ago after an eight-year Democratic reign opened today at the party's State convention in the Springfield Municipal Auditorium.

Headed by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, seeking re-election, and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and party nominee for Governor, the party leaders predicted November election victories for the Roosevelt-Wallace national ticket and the State ticket.

Chief business of the convention was the drafting of a party platform, choice of Presiedntial Electors, and endorsement of the nominees chosen at the Sept. 17 primaries.

Enthusiasm High

As thousands of delegates and spectators crowded into the spacious Municipal Auditorium, Democratic enthusiasm ran high, with all those in attendance cheering vigorously the speeches of the leaders.

Mr. Dever sounded the Democratic election keynote by his declaration for honest and humane government, the obvious major plank in his personal platform for elevation to the Governor's chair.

The other Democratic nominees, Owen A. Gallagher for Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Katherine A. Foley for Secretary of State, John J. Donahue for State Treasurer, Thomas J. Buckley for State Auditor and James H. Brennan for Attorney General, all addressed the cheering audience in the Auditorium decorated with hundreds of banners, flags and placards.

Mr. Buckley was making his second public appearance before the Democratic leaders and party workers. Last night at the "night-before" dinner in the Auditorium he appeared briefly to give the major portion of the audience their first glimpse of him. He is the "mystery" candidate who gained the State Auditor nomination, in the opinion of observers, through the similarity of his name with that of Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor.

McNutt the Speaker

The Democratic fireworks were touched off last night by Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, while Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is today's Democratic "keynoter."

Mr. McNutt last night sharply attacked Wendell L. Willkie, the G. O. P. Presidential nominee, charging Mr. Willkie would allow private enterprise "complete license to operate in any way which will give the biggest returns to the operator." He added that the G. O. P. candidate left the Democratic party because President Roosevelt opposed "his own notion of private enterprise."

The attack included charges that Mr. Willkie is the "Number One Roosevelt hater," whose hatred for the Chief Executive is "unequalled any place this side of Nazi Germany.

The Social Security Administrator added:

"The Republican candidate is trying to elect himself President of the United States by auditing the President's expense account and challenging the competency of the comptroller general.

"I should like to hazard the guess that the voters of this country don't think that is an important matter. Faced with the colossal problem of rearming to protect the very foundations of civilized society, they are hardly in the mood for debating the niceties which the Republican candidate finds so completely absorbing.

"Aside from general endorsement of the administration's program, this man finds nothing to discuss in his campaign but the most inconsequential details of administration. Having no experience whatever in such matters, he naturally supposes he can do it all the better."

New Jobs Forecast

Mr. McNutt predicted the defense program would create 4,500,000 new jobs at the end of 18 months and that 3,500,000 other positions would be created indirectly, so that every employable person will have a job.

In an interview Mr. McNutt said "the battle appears to be all over," with President Roosevelt headed for re-election. The only danger he said, was that over-confidence might result in a small vote.

Members of the State ticket, other than Senator Walsh, appeared at the "night-before" dinner to to introduced to the guests. Their speeches were delayed until today. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston spoke, eulogizing the Democratic State ticket members. He also stated that but for the WPA Boston and other large cities could not have financed their relief programs.

The convention session today was opened by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who turned the session over to Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Permanent Chairman.

The Democratic conclave will wind up tonight with a monster political rally and "torchlight" parade.

1812 War Group in Convention

Meeting today on the historic deck of the United States Frigate Constitution, members of the General Society of the War of 1812, in Boston for its biennial convention, held their final session.

Claiming to be the oldest veteran organization in the world, and the only organization of its type which has perpetuated itself by the admission of hereditary members, the Society registered about 75 delegates at the headquarters at Hotel Sheraton yesterday where opening sessions were held.

Indignation was rife among the membership as the gathering delegates discussed the Works Projects Administration murals in the Governor's Island headquarters building in New York, depicting the soldiers of 1812 as jumping over walls and running away.

"Slanderous," was the way Col. Frederic Gilbert Bauer, President General of the Society, described them, and the question of an official protest against these paintings is sure to come up at the business sessions here, he said.

These murals, which were executed by Tom Loftin Johnson as a WPA Federal art project about a year ago, are, according to Colonel Bauer, both inaccurate and ridiculous. In the Civil War painting, the most prominent object is a locomotive, Colonel Bauer said, with the generals occupying a subordinate position.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Program of sym. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program for American Listeners. OAK-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance Music. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg. 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Fragments from Operettas, Terez Koszegi and Gyula Arkai Nazy will sing, accompanied by the Radio Orchestra; Dance Music, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 me., 31.6 m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Accordion Solo. JSL2. 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary by George Slocombe. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"The Imperial Forces." Feature Program. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Sunday, Sept. 29

(Eastern Standard Time)

Guatemala—5:15 p. m.—Popular Music with the Marimba. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19 m.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Zeesen Women's Club. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Fragments from an Operetta by Bela Szabados; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT

Large Shipments of Wool Soon Due to Reach Boston

Log of the Port of Boston

With a new wool clip coming on the market in South America, and a majority of the usual markets for such wools closed to the shippers by war conditions, an exceptionally big movement to Boston—biggest wool market in the Western Hemisphere—is expected to get under way shortly.

One big, new, C-3 type of fast cargo carrier—the Mormacpenn—has been ordered to make a direct trip from the River Plate—center of South America's wool shipping district—to Boston, by Moore-McCormack Lines, operators of the American Republics Lines. This vessel will bring 8,000 bales of wool, and omit all the usual stops of vessels in this service, such as Bahia, Santos and Rio de Janeiro, being scheduled to arrive at Boston Nov. 9, according to A. Douglas Cook, Boston agent of the lines.

The Mormacpenn is one of the modern merchant vessels taken over by the United States Navy. It was allowed to make one more trip to South America, in the merchant service, because of the growing demand for cargo space to move the accumulating Boston consigned freight at South American ports. When the ship arrives at Boston, it is expected she will discharge Boston consignments as rapidly as possible, then head for New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, to complete her voyage, and be handed over to Naval officials.

In order not to neglect Brazilian ports by the express schedule of the Mormacpenn, the company has ordered the Mormacrey to load at Santos only, omitting the longer voyage to the River Plate, and bring cotton, cotton seed meal, and coffee to Boston, arriving here Nov. 14, according to Mr. Cook.

Because South American business is booming, the company has placed a sixth vessel on the run. It is due to reach Boston during October. The present outlook for November is for three additional vessels to reach Boston during the first half of that month, Mr. Cook said. He added that if additional ships are found to be needed, his company will draw on reserve vessels and place them on that run. This is in accordance with the Moore-McCormack Lines policy to co-ordinate sailings with demands for the movement of Latin American trade.

New Ships Sought

Although Boston fishing companies look askance at attempts to amend the Merchant Marine Act, whereby the "down payment" for new fishing vessel construction would be reduced from the present 25 per cent of the total cost, to 12½ per cent, in order to secure a federal subsidy, on the basis that the change might encourage more new construction than the industry could absorb, they are entering the market for new trawlers to replace some of the 12 taken over by the Navy.

One steel trawler is under construction at Brooklyn, N. Y., for O'Hara Brothers of Boston, probably the last steel fisherman to be added to the fleet for several years, because yards equipped to build steel vessels are occupied to capacity with merchant ship and naval vessel orders. Wooden trawlers are already coming forward. One, the North Star, has been launched recently at Rockland, Maine, and another has just been ordered for the Irving Usen Company of Boston. Frank J. O'Hara, whose fleet of modern, steel trawlers was among those taken by the Government, leaving him only one vessel, is considering bids for four new wooden trawlers.

In addition to the 12 Boston trawlers taken over, arrangements are practically complete to requisition seven draggers from the New England fisheries, it was learned in the fish trade.

Vessels involved in the latest negotiations are understood to be the Harriet Eldridge; Julia & Eleanor; Charles S. Ashley; Whaling City; John G. Murley; Elizabeth N. J., and either the Rio Douro or the Governor Saltonstall.

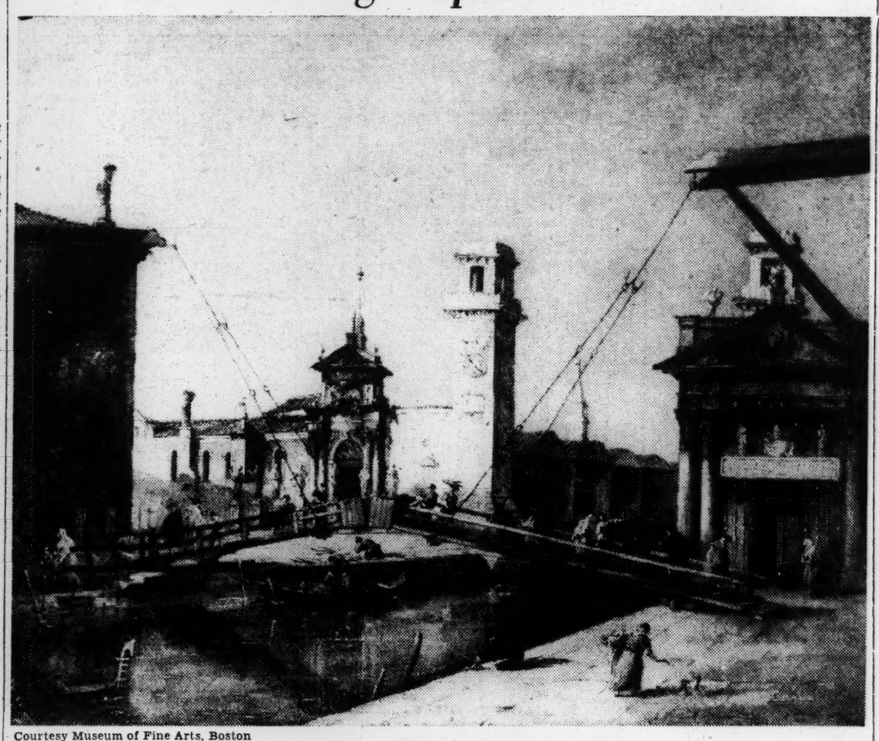
New World Steamer

Another new passenger and freight steamer for the American President Lines' round-the-world service, the President Hayes, is to be launched at Newport News next Friday, Oct. 4, according to Boston officials of the company. It is the third of seven new C-3 type vessels for this service. The President Jackson and the President Monroe, were launched in July and August, respectively. The first to be placed in service is to be the President Jackson, which is expected to sail from Boston, Oct. 29 and from New York Nov. 2, cutting down the running time substantially in the round-the-world service.

Mine Sweeper After All

Built during the first World War as a mine sweeper, but completed too late for such use, the old Lexington, which was engaged in the fisheries and then converted into a freighter and renamed the Penobscot, is to become a mine sweeper after all. The vessel operated in the Boston-Portland service for a time, and was later sold to Portland, Ore., interests. Now she has again been sold, this time to the United States Navy for conversion into a minesweeper.

Rare Painting Acquired for Boston



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

One of Several Treasures Added to Collections

"The Arsenal, Venice" is the title of this work by Francesco Guardi (1712-1793). It is a gift to the Boston Museum of Mrs. Horatio Greenough Curtis in memory of Mr. Curtis. The scene of the painting is almost as it was in the painter's time. Above the gateway sits the lion of St. Mark.

Mission's End Forecast For The Forty Plus

The growing demand for experienced executives in the expanding national defense program bids fair to eliminate further need for the Forty Plus Club of New England, organized two years ago to find jobs for men of middle years.

This fact was disclosed at a jubilee dinner of the New England group held last night to celebrate marked success encountered in convincing business men that men of forty or older have plenty to offer.

Reporting that 32 chapters have been organized throughout the country in key cities, following the leadership of the Boston group, President James I. Finnie, Quincy, told members that the Worcester, Mass., group had disbanded because 23 of its 25 members had secured positions.

New Treasure at Art Museum Composed of Seven Paintings

Considerable treasure, from the collector's point of view, lies concentrated just now in the new accessions gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Although the works just placed on exhibition came to the Museum last year, restoration processes have been but recently completed, and Dr. George H. Edgell, the Director, only yesterday announced their arrival.

Among the seven paintings in the group the most impressive is a profile "Portrait of a Lady" by Piero della Francesca, Umbrian master of the fifteenth century. Some time ago a Florentine woman came to the Museum with photographs of pictures in her collection. She had one in particular which she felt the Museum would like to buy. Dr. Edgell was not enthusiastic, but in looking over the other photographs he espied that of the Piero, and—sat up, mustles tensed for investigation.

Brought to Boston

W. G. Constable, the museum's curator of paintings, was at that moment in Florence. He was asked to see the portrait. He reported that it looked all right to him. It was brought to Boston for thorough study, with the use of X-ray and infra-red photography. The removal of some overpainting which it had acquired during the centuries revealed a magnificent piece of work in remarkable state of preservation. It is a small panel, of wood, measuring no more than 12½ by 10 inches. Nothing is known of its former owners beyond the fact that the family from whom it has recently been purchased obtained it, many years ago, from a noble house of Umbria.

The identity of the aristocratic model also remains a mystery. Her portrait appears in a fresco by Piero, in the church of San Francesco, at Arezzo; a fresco representing the visit of the Queen of Sheba to the court of King Solomon.

Two Venetian scenes are included in the group, one an oil on canvas entitled, "The Arsenal, Venice," by Francesco Guardi, eighteenth century painter; and the other "The Riva degli Schiavoni, Venice," by Richard Parkes Bonington, a nineteenth century British water colorist.

Favorite Subject

The Arsenal was one of Guardi's favorite subjects, and except for the substitution of an iron bridge for the wooden suspension bridge in the foreground, the scene today is almost as it was in the artist's time. Above the gateway sits the lion of St. Mark, and in front are the lions and mythological divinities set up in 1862.

There is an oil painting, "The Glory of St. Dominic," by Sebastiano Ricco, eighteenth century Venetian. An oil on canvas by Goya, entitled, "An Allegory: Spain, Time and History," symbolizes the resurgence of Spain after the Napoleonic period. A French canvas, "The Escaped Bird," by Nicolas Lancret, one of the outstanding painters of "fête galante," represents eighteenth century French painting. And the Museum has also purchased, in this group, a modern American, a water color, "Pigeon Cove," by Katharine Sturgis, one of her series made in and around Gloucester and Rockport.

Brown Plans Film Record Of Latin Lore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans have been completed at Brown University for the start this year of a unique project for filming rare and ordinarily inaccessible works on Latin-American culture, so that the university eventually will become a World reference center for scholars of early Latin-American civilization.

It was explained that the project, the first of its kind, will be carried out during the next three years under a grant of $35,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. Emphasis will be placed upon acquiring film copies of printed works published in South America, Central America and Mexico.

Dr. Irving A. Leonard, former Assistant Director of Humanities at the Rockefeller Foundation, and who is joining the Brown faculty this year as professor of Hispanic civilization, will be in charge of the project. He will be assisted by Dr. Lawrence C. Worth, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, and by Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen, librarian at the John Hay Library.

Field work and the actual filming will be undertaken by Albert Harkness, who has been doing graduate study in Latin-American civilization at Harvard for the past two years. Mr. Harkness has traveled and studied extensively in Latin-America. All microfilm prints will be made at the university's new and completely equipped photographic laboratory.

Yankee Division To Do Training At Falmouth

Announcement of training camp assignments for the entire National Guard, including units not yet ordered to active duty, disclosed today that the Twenty-Sixth, or Yankee Division, with headquarters in Boston, will train at the State Military Reservation in Falmouth, beginning about Jan. 1.

The War Department's assignment list for Guard units also disclosed that the Forty-Third Division, consisting of troops from Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont, will go farther afield, training at Camp Blanding, Florida. This division also will begin training about Jan. 1.

Other movements of New England Guardsmen include transfer of New Hampshire's 172d Field Artillary regiment to Camp Blanding; Rhode Island's 152d Observation Squadron to Fort Devens, Mass.; Massachusett's 101st Observation Squadron to Fort Devens; Connecticut's 242d Coast Artillery to Long Island Sound harbor defenses; Rhode Island's 243d Coast Artillery to Narragansett Bay harbor defenses; Maine's 240th to Portland harbor defenses; Massachusett's 372d battalion of negro soldiers to Fort Dix, N. J.; Massachusetts' 211th Coast Artillery regiment, now at Camp Edwards, to Camp Hulen, Texas. New Hampshire's 179th Coast Artillery regiment, an anti-aircraft unit, is on its way to Camp Hulen today.

Tech 44 Goes to Dunstable To Solidify Class Loyalty

Providing a complementary hue in the academic color scheme, the "green invasion" is progressing 'midst the "cardinal and gray" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One of the last of local colleges to throw open its doors to the incoming class, the Institute has its steam up, but does not officially get under way until registration day on Monday.

Infiltration of the class of '44 into the new environment that will be theirs for four years has, however, been going on for two weeks. Freshmen interested in crew were invited to come early and get in some practice before studies bear down and the faculty steps up the pace. The Nautical Association welcomes early arrivals with a shore school for neophytes and with the extensive facilities of this largest of collegiate sailing groups.

The 24 fraternities with chapters at Technology have also been busy during the past week "rushing" the somewhat bewildered newcomers, showering them with attention, with the utilitarian aim of securing "pledges."

Off to Dunstable

Highlight of the week came yesterday as some 380 fellows from a class of 600 gathered on the steps of Walker Memorial prior to their departure for a week-end of Freshman Camp on the shores of Lake Massapoag. Amid the good-natured heckling of the "superior" sophomores; surrounded by luggage, sports equipment, and musical instruments, the group piled into the motorbus caravan for its two-hour trip to Dunstable as a prelude to three nights and two days of life in the open.

If anyone at camp writes home asserting that he "hit the hay," he means it! Three tons of it! It took that much to fill the mattress bags of the campers taking advantage of this breaking-the-ice-party. A large haystack in the grounds awaited the scramble for an insured good night's sleep. The Technology Christian Association, which sponsors the Camp, tried the stunt for the first time this year.

M. I. T., in 1926, was the first college to adopt this outing method of welding the entering classes into a solider unit. Only once, at the time of the hurricane in 1938, was it necessary to carry out the program on the campus.

Begins Lasting Friendships

Away from the superficialities of urban life, surrounded by starlit skies, whispering trees, and shimmering water, the freshman, comfortable in faded sweater and baggy slacks, inaugurates lasting friendships among faculty and classmates, sees beneath externals, and evaluates true worth.

The schedule at camp is a busy one, but it leaves plenty of opportunity for individual preference, even if that preference is snoozing in the sun. Evenings are generally spent in Friendship Lodge, the assembly hall, or around a roaring wood fire in the Council Ring.

Talks by members of the faculty and administrative officers; "Jack" Wood, master of the senior house and sailing-master of the Institute, with his salty speech accompanying color movies he has taken, primarily of yachting subjects; discussions of extra-curricular activities and athletics by coaches and upperclassmen in managerial position, who, by the way, serve as councilors; and "Obie" Dennison, '11, envoy-extraordinary to the freshman class and beloved of all, who initiates the tyros into their Tech heritage through its songs; are on the program.

By the aid of the freshman handbook for the words, and Obie's piano accompaniment, they soon find themselves humming the strains of "Take Me Back to Tech," or "For Its Always Fair Weather," Alma Mater song.

Just One Big Happy Family

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, Harold E. Lobdell, Dean of Students, and deans of the various schools are introduced to the assemblage. A softball game between the faculty and counsellors in which, Dr. Compton as pitcher "mows 'em down," provides plenty of opportunity for feeling to run high. A religious service will be conducted tomorrow in the Lodge. Athletic contests are to be held during the afternoon, and the everlasting hunt for the sophomore president, or any sophomore, who is willing to chance a ducking in the lake for the pleasure of outwitting those sworn to find him, is a continuous feature.

Camp is broken early Monday morning and the return trip made to Cambridge for registration. Here begin the more professional aspects of sundry careers. Here the boys enter a sphere, new to most of them, where, indeed, "truth is stranger than fiction," where momentous natural scientific discoveries, engineering wonders, and architectural beauty join hands to the benefit of mankind.

Final event before classes begin will be a dinner on Monday night for the entire freshman class and their fathers. Dr. Compton and others will speak, and there is to be a short program of entertainment.

And when the diners leave, they will "turn the nighttime into daytime, with the sunlight of good cheer," and sing:

"I'm crazy after calculus;
I never had enough"
as if they realy knew how hard calculus is, and still can say
"It was hard to be dragged away so young
It was horribly, awfully tough."

J. H. P.

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Copley—
"Boyd's Shop," comedy by St. John Ervine. Featuring Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"George Washington Slept Here," new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon and Berton Churchill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 2:55, 6, 9:05. "The Saint Takes Over." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 12:50, 3:45 7:20, 10:10. "Girl from Havana." 2:30, 6:05, 9. Crackpot Stage Show: 5:30.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Spring Parade," starring Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 9:35 a. m. 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Twenty-one Days Together," V. Leigh and L. Olivier. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Untamed," Ray Milland and P. Morison. 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"The Sea Hawk," featuring Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:40, 10. "Out West with the Peppers." 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Girl from Havana." 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Missing People," with Will Fyffe. 10:25 a. m., 2:25, 6:30, 10:30. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," with Gene Autry. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:55. Stage: 1:05, 5:05, 9:10.

State—
"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "Out West with the Peppers." 2, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Dramatic Scenes of First Year of World War II." "A Woman Buys a Tat." "Have You Met Yvette?" "Our Gang Comedy." "Community Sing." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"The Sea Hawk," featuring Erroll Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Foreign Newsfronts," "Stephen Foster Operetta." "Florida Sports," "Sugar in the South." "Hollywood Stars at Home," two cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—
"Edison the Man," with Spencer Tracy. "Wife, Husband and Friend," Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—"The Whole Town's Talking," with Edward G. Robinson. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Haunted House," with Marcia Mae Jones. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

Uptown—"The Return of Frank James." with Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "The Man I Married," with Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "March of Time." 4:45, 6:15, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Three Faces West," John Wayne. "Sandy Is a Lady." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "The Great McGinty," A. Tamiroff. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "They Drive By Night," George Raft, "Florian," Robert Young. 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "House Across the Bay," George Raft, Joan Bennett. "Marines Fly High," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. 2:55, 8:15. "Tear Gas Squad." 1:55, 7:02, 9:58.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Ann Shirley. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "The Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye, and Joe Penner. 4:03, 7:02, 10:01. "Girls of the Road," Ann Dvorak. 2:10, 5:26, 8:25.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent. "Stage Coach War," William Boyd. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "I Take This Woman," Spencer Tracy. "Boys of the City." 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 1:30, 5:38, 9:41. "South of Pago Pago." 3:55, 7:47.
Dorchester: "Sandy Is a Lady," Baby Sandy, Mischa Auer. 3:45, 7, 9:45. "Girl From God's Country," C. Morris. 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 1:30, 5:35, 9:25. "South of Pago Pago." 3:55, 7:45.
Strand: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 3:01, 6:23, 9:21. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkle. 1:48, 5:10, 8:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "Maryland," Walter Brennan. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy, J. MacDonald. 3:15, 6:14, 9:16. "Alias the Deacon."

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Susan and God." F. March and Joan Crawford. "Tom Brown's School Days."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "When the Daltons Rode," Kay Francis, Randolph Scott. 2:30, 6:05, 9. "Private Affairs." 3:50, 7:25, 10:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.
Mystic: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 3:30, 6:50, 9:50. "Anne of Windy Poplars," 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Adv. Red Ryder Serial No. 4." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Return of Wild Bill." 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "The Tomboy." Jackie Morgan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Orpheum: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "The Saint Takes Over." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Comin' Round the Mountain." 1:45, 5:04, 8:06. "The Return of Frank James." 3, 6:19, 9:21.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Untamed," Ray Milland. "Florian," Robert Young. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Safari," Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., "Sailor's Lady," Jon Hall and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "Golden Gloves," Richard Denning. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "River's End." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "One Million B. C." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Love Came Back," "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Man with Nine Lives," Boris Karloff. "Boys of the City," featuring the East Side Kids.
Strand: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Snow White," "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Snow White," "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Lucky Cisco Kid," C. Romero. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "Earthbound," Warner Baxter, 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Mr. Wong in Chinatown." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Mortal Storm," Margaret Sullavan. "Saint Takes Over," George Sanders. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew, "One Million B. C." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. "Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Maryland," W. Brennan, Fay Bainter, 3:15, 9. "Passport to Alcatraz." 2:09, 7:54.
Princess: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy, 3, 8:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy and Rita Johnson. "Angel From Texas." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. "Black Friday," Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. Continuous 1-11.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Military Academy," Bobby Jordan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Flight Angels," Virginia Bruce, Ralph Bellamy. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "One Million B. C.," Carole Landis and Lon Chaney, Jr. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pinocchio." 3:53, 6:30, 9:44. "House Across the Bay," Joan Bennett and George Raft, 2:15, 8:06.

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JORDAN'S—RUGS—EIGHTH FLOOR—ANNEX

USE JORDAN'S CONVENIENT BUDGET PLAN

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Todays sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	561,840
1940 volume to date	153,219,825
1939 volume to date	197,746,606

Light Buying Lifts Steel, Rail Shares

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Selected stocks got back on their feet in today's market, although the majority showed little inclination for a fast rallying sprint.

The list was a bit ragged until the final hour when buying in steels, rails and an assortment of specialties brightened the picture considerably. While gains of fractions to a point or so were well distributed at the close, many leaders were unchanged to off a shade.

Dealings for the most part were slow. Occasional flurries, however, put the two-hour volume up to around 200,000 shares.

Trading forces still were confused by the new Far Eastern complications involved in the widening of the rift between the United States and Japan. Most, consequently, inclined to keep commitments light over the week end pending another possible upset in international affairs. Continuance of favorable home business prospects served as a cushion for such liquidation as appeared.

Shares given a lift included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Boeing, United Aircraft, Anaconda, du Pont, American Can, Johns-Manville, N. Y. Central and Great Northern.

Backward were Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Eastman Kodak, Kennecott, Texas Corp., Glenn Martin and General Electric.

Japanese Bonds Off More

Japanese loans recorded further wide breaks in today's bond market.

At the opening the scanty bids were scaled well under the previous closing and uneasy holders took what they could get. The government 6½s dropped 3½ points and remained close to the low through the final hour. Losses ranged from 1½ to 5 in Orient Development 6s, Tokyo City 5½s and Shinyetsu Electric 6½s.

The Australian group also reflected the uneasiness resulting from Japan's pact with Germany and Italy. The Commonwealth 4½s and 5s slid off 2½ to 3 points in the early trades. As in the previous session, German governments attracted higher bids, the 7s adding about a point.

Corporate issues held to a narrow and somewhat mixed range, slightly ahead near the close were Great Northern 4s of '46, Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s of '50, Texas Corp. 3s and M-K-T 5s of '62. On the downside were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s and New York Central 5s.

U. S. Governments were inactive with prices about even with the previous closing.

Commodity Prices 2.3 Per Cent Below Level of Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Continued weakness in prices for livestock, particularly hogs, accounted in the main for a decline of 0.3 per cent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices during the week ended Sept. 21, the Department of Commerce reported. The all-commodity index, at 77.7 per cent of the 1926 average, was 2.3 per cent below the corresponding week of last year when prices were near their highest level following the declaration of war abroad.

Aside from a decline of 1.6 per cent in the farm products group index, there was little change in the level of the various commodity groups during the week. Food prices decreased 0.3 per cent and building materials 0.2 per cent. Hides and leather products, on the other hand, advanced 0.4 per cent because of higher prices for hides and skins. Textile products and fuel and lighting materials rose 0.1 per cent. The metals and metal products, chemicals and allied products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodity group indexes remained unchanged.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials declined 0.6 per cent as a result of lower prices for agricultural commodities, raw silk, hemp, copra, and crude rubber. Prices for manufactured commodities weakened slightly while semi-manufactured commodities averaged higher. There was a fractional advance in prices for nonagricultural commodities, and industrial commodity prices, as measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," were steady.

(1926—100)

Commodity groups	Sept. 21 1940	Sept. 14 1940	Aug. 24 1940	Sept. 23 1939	P.C. changes to Sept. 21, 1940, from—
All Commodities	77.7	77.9	+0.6	−2.3	
Farm products	68.7	66.8	+0.2	−5.5	
Foods	71.1	71.3	−1.6	−5.3	
Hides and leath prd	99.0	98.6	+2.1	−1.4	
Textile products	72.0	71.9	+0.4	−0.4	
Fuel and light mats	71.9	71.9	+0.4	−0.4	
Metals and met prod	95.3	95.3	+0.4	0	
Building materials	94.2	94.4	+0.9	+3.5	
Chem and allied prd	76.8	76.8	+0.5	1/	
Housefurn goods	90.0	90.0	0	+1.4	
Miscel commodities	76.3	76.3	−0.1	−0.4	
Raw materials	70.1	70.5	+0.7	−4.0	
Semimfgd articles	77.5	77.4	+1.3	−7.0	
Mfgd commodities	81.7	81.8	+0.6	−1.0	
All comodits other than farm prods	80.4	80.3	+0.9	−1.6	
All comods other than farm prds and food	82.5	82.5	+0.5	−0.6	

1/—No comparable data.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON Sept. 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 26 compared with Sept. 26, 1939 (shown in parentheses):

Receipts $7,536,434.74 ($6,359,222.99); expenditures $15,487,314.23 ($14,300,283.92); net balance included $1,741,342,240.20 ($1,453,531,269.65); customs receipts for month $19,789,688.33 ($31,027,228.67); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,608,164,057.23 ($1,408,605,152.61); expenditures $2,192,286,887.69 ($2,330,250,392.97); excess of expenditures $741,478,452.82 ($921,645,240.36); gross debt $44,063,104,219.01 ($40,857,676,910.90); decrease under previous day $4,222,018.08; gold assets $21,191,828,105.05 ($16,924,697,052.15).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	−¼ Sep 27
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5⅝	5½	5½	Sep 27
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep 27
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	7	15	15	15	Sep 27
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	21	41⅜	39½	39¾	Sep 27
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	12	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛ Sep 26
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	5	19⅜	19	19½	+ ⅞
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅞
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 27
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (.6)	2	163	162¾	163	+ ¼ Sep 27
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 19
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	13	13	13	Sep 27
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (.5)	1	69	69	69	Sep 27
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	5	33¼	32¾	33	
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	Sep 23
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 24
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 24
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	48	48	48	Sep 24
21	12⅞	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	4	15¾	15½	15½	Sep 27
75	41¾	Am Airlines	5	55¼	53½	53¾	Sep 27
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	Sep 27
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Sep 27
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	3	37½	36⅜	36⅜	
2¾	1⅜	Am Cable & R	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 27
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	100	100	100	+ ⅞
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	4	177	177	177	Sep 26
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	5	26½	25½	26½	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	2	50	50	50	+2¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am-Ch&C pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130	130	130	+1½
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¾	6½	6¾	Sep 25
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 27
15¼	8	Am Crys S (1⅝e)	1	9	9	9	Sep 27
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 27
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	4	15½	15½	15½	− ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 26
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	4	30⅛	30	30⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Sep 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 27
55	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Sep 27
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅝
74	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	4	68	67½	68	− ½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	13	13	13	− ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep 25
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Sep 27
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	50½	50½	50½	−1⅞
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	3	44	43	43	Sep 27
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	6	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (1⅛g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 25
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	4	41¼	41	41	+ ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	Sep 26
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	5	23¾	22⅞	23¾	+ ⅝
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 19
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13	13	13	− ½
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep 21
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	162⅞	162⅝	162⅜	− ⅛
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	5	77	77	77	− ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	9	77½	77¼	77½	
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153	153	153	+2½
5⅜	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½	Sep 25
12	6	Am Woolen	7	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	6	44¼	42½	44¼	+2
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅞	Sep 25
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	37	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anaconda WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 24
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep 21
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Sep 26
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	44	44	44	+ ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
433⅛	228⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝	− ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8	8	8	− ½
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Sep 27
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ¼
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	78	78	78	
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	−1½
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	A'g 29
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	51	51	51	− ½
23¼	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Sep 27
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	21¼	21	21	Sep 27
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	Sep 27
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65	65	65	Sep 25
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 25
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	12	3	2⅝	3	Sep 26
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5¼	5	5⅛	Sep 27
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 27
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8	8	8	Sep 27
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	9	30	28⅜	28⅜	Sep 27
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	Sep 24
112⅛	105	Beat pf xw (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 25
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 25
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	6	31¼	30⅛	31¼	+1⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	19½	19⅜	19½	Sep 27
56¾	48¼	Len Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	Sep 27
39	22¼	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	− 1
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	10	79⅛	77¾	79⅛	+1⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	123½	123½	123½	Sep 26
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	24½	23¾	23¾	Sep 27
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	3	20	20	20	+ ¾
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 24
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	2	16	16	16	+ ⅜
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	Sep 27
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	6	18½	18⅛	18½	
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	Sep 27
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 27
13¾	8	Bridgeport (⅛e)	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	7	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38	38	38	Sep 26
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	Sep 27
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Sep 27
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	2	24	24	24	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (3¾e)	2	16	16	16	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Sep 25
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep 27
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	21	5¾	5½	5½	Sep 27
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	31	31	31	+ ½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	19	18½	18½	Sep 27
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	29	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	5	5	5	Sep 26
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	− ½
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Sep 27
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	8½	8¼	8¼	Sep 27
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Sep 27
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17¼	17	17	Sep 27
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	14	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Sep 27
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	37	37	37	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Sep 27
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	2	31½	31	31	Sep 26
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 27
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	6	56	55½	56	Sep 25
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅝
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	7	6¾	7	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	Sep 26
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 27
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 5
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	Sep 27
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3c)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 19
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	12	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	Sep 26
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 27
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11	10½	10½	Sep 27
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33	33	33	Sep 27
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Sep 27
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 26
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 25
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	Sep 27
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	3	2½	2½	2½	Sep 24
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	9	79	78	79	+1
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9⅜	9½	9½	Sep 27
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Sep 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	33½	33½	33½	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	2	34	33¾	34	Sep 27
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	2	29	29	29	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	2	34¾	34	34	Sep 27
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	109½	109½	109½	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Sep 20
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	7	11½	11¼	11¼	Sep 27
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	− ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	27	27	27	+1
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	12	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Sep 27
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	− ½
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	81	80	80	Sep 26
8½	3½	Colum Pict	6	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	Sep 26
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Sep 27
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	3	83	82¾	83	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Coml Credit (3)	4	30¾	30⅝	30¾	+ ¼
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	98	98	98	Sep 26
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¾)	2	103	102½	103	Sep 24
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	¾	Com'th & South	7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	56	56	56	−1½
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	8	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	3	3	Sep 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	17½	17⅛	17½	
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	8	13¾	13½	13½	Sep 27
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 27
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Sep 27
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
20	12½	Cons Edison (2)	11	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
85¾	56¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	106¾	106½	106½	− ½
14⅜	9¼	Con Film Ind	2	½	½	½	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	19	6	6	6	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 26
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	13	19½	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 24
104	93½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	102½	102½	102½	Sep 27
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	5	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
15⅛	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	5	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	Sep 27
15⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	3	⅞	¾	¾	Sep 27
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Sep 25
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	1	39	39	39	− ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	Sep 26
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Sep 25
40⅞	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
43¼	2	Cont Motors	16	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	1	17⅜	17

Commerce and Finance

Nation's Production Is Seen Rapidly Rising to Capacity

Business and Industry

New Type War Insurance Is Offered U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Charles J. Zimmerman, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, has offered for adoption by the United States Government a new system of indemnification for American men in wartime military service, which would replace war-risk insurance and would be financed out of defense appropriations.

The proposal was offered at the association's fifty-first annual convention.

Under the plan, as outlined by Mr. Zimmerman, men drafted or in the service in the event of war would be given adequate inheritance, disability and pension benefits for dependents. There would be no cost to the enlisted or drafted man, the Goevrnment assuming the entire risk and cost, contrary to the provisions of the war-risk insurance system, which the Government sold to service men during the World War. The premiums for the insurance were deducted from the soldiers' pay.

Mr. Zimmerman's plan also proposes that, if at the time of discharge from the service, a man should not enjoy the same good health with which he entered the service, the Government would continue the benefits for him and his dependents.

Mr. Zimmerman said such a plan would eliminate the major faults of war-risk insurance, which, he asserted, kept the Government in the insurance business at a heavy cost to the taxpayer because of excesses above the expected or anticipated losses.

"Under the old war-risk insurance plan," he added, "the worst risks naturally kept their insurance, since private companies were prevented from taking them because of their health, and the Government consequently had very poor selection. In addition, the idea that this insurance would reduce pension demands, proved to be a complete and utter fallacy.

"It is, of course, impossible to insure the life of a soldier in the sense that we generally think of insurance. At best, it is merely something that you can term a gamble because the possible hazard is entirely unknown."

Bendiner Challenges Roosevelt's Remarks On Old-Age Benefits

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A conflict between private insurance facilities and the Government's old age pension plan emerged in a challenge hurled by an underwriters' association attorney that President Roosevelt elaborate on recent remarks about future expansion of social security benefits.

Irvin Bendiner, counsel for the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Associations of Life Underwriers, quoted the President's talk before the Teamsters Union convention and told the national convention of underwriters:

"I take it as a challenge to America and the life underwriters of America."

Mr. Bendiner quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying "we cannot stand still" the old age pensions should be increased.

He said the President expressed the hope for a national system which provided essentials "without having to go to the poorhouse" and in addition "will enable those who have faithfully toiled in any occupation to build up additional security for their old age, which will allow them to live in comfort and happiness."

Mr. Bendiner remarked:

"Are these words of the President a threat or a challenge to the American public and the institution of life insurance?"

Sharp Rise in Auto Production in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Motorcar production for the current week will reach 87,752 units, Automotive News said in a weekly survey of automobile assembly plant activity. Assemblies last week numbered 74,902 cars and trucks and in this week a year ago they totaled 61,734.

The trade paper says that Willys-Overland joined the ranks of 1941 model producers this week.

Output of the General Motors group is placed at 38,030 units this week, compared to 31,574 last week and 18,990 this week a year ago. All General Motors divisions are operating on five-day schedules.

Chrysler divisions account for 20,545 cars and trucks this week, compared to 17,780 last week, and 19,440 this week last year.

Ford production is estimated at 13,345 cars and trucks, against 11,190 last week and 8,795 this week last year.

Australia's Wheat Crop Hit by Drought

MELBOURNE (AP) — Australia's wheat crop was estimated at only 100,000,000 bushels owing to drought conditions. While recent rains have benefited some wheat areas in New South Wales and Victoria, both states report some farmers in grave plight with their stock starving.

Practically all Victoria's crop of 14,000,000 bushels will be required for seed for next season.

Commerce Minister A. G. Cameron has called a conference of wheat-growing states to consider relief measures.

Britain Fights With Gold As Rich and Poor Purchase Bonds

LONDON (AP)—The British Empire is fighting this war with something the axis powers lack—its gold.

"Finance is the fourth arm of defense no less important than the other three," the Chancellor of the Exchequer has said.

But it isn't just an affair of the Treasury, of banks and corporations. Humble John Citizen, England's "little man," can throw his pence or shillings in the pool.

"Save your way to victory—buy national defense bonds" scream the billboards, and: "Lend to defend the right to be free."

Savings barometers have been erected in the squares of market towns and on village greens. The pointers are raised five pounds at a time as the little men dig in their pockets and donations to the nation's war effort roll in.

The French actress Alice Delysia sold $600 worth of national savings certificates in five minutes at a Birmingham movie theater.

By purchasing these certificates at $3 each, the buyer lends the Government his money for 10 years. At the end of that period interest has increased his investment to $4.12.

Savings groups are formed in hundreds of factories, workshops and stores, where the workers put aside part of their weekly earnings to boost a co-operative purchase of certificates.

"Street" and "family" groups are popular in some parts of the country. The record family group—in Essex—has 15 members.

Many cities and towns hold a savings week.

Opening of the week was announced by the historic town cryer at Canterbury.

Two other towns of Kent—Maidstone (population 37,000) and Tunbridge Wells (36,000)—challenged each other to a war savings race.

In their robes and chains of office, the mayors of the two towns met at Cob Tree Manor (the Original Dingley Dell of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers") to issue their challenges.

So far Maidstone people have subscribed $2,720,000 to war savings, while Tunbridge Wells has raised $2,000,000. The aim of both towns is to top the $4,000,000 mark by the end of the year. "Barometers" erected near each town hall show how they are succeeding.

More and more money is being subscribed by the public to help buy new planes for the R. A. F.

Local "Spitfire funds" are organized in factories and business offices and collections are taken at public meetings and in the theaters.

Willard Garfield Weston, M. P., the Canadian biscuit manufacturer, gave $400,000 to buy 20 new fighters to replace those lost during recent battles over the Channel. Twelve of them will form a squadron which may be named after him, the remaining eight being held as reserves.

LONDON (AP)—Local funds to buy more planes for the Royal Air Force are soaring almost as fast as the planes themselves.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Aircraft Production, said that on September 15, donations for the purchase of aircraft totaled £5,047,000 (about $20,118,000) or enough to buy about 250 bombers or about 1,000 fighters. A bomber is estimated to cost about £20,000, a fighter about £5,000.

One woman has started a fund for a spitfire to which all women bearing the name of Dorothy have been asked to contribute.

Clerks and brokers on the London Stock Exchange subscribe a penny (two cents) for every Nazi plane shot down during the previous day's raids on Britain.

Taking from one of the most popular west end revues "Black Velvet" will provide two fighters to be called "Black Velvet" and "Black Vanity."

The city of Worcester is buying two fighters which will bear the town's coat-of-arms. Residents contributed £8,000 ($32,000) in 10 days. Now dozens of other towns all over the country are taking collections.

Steel Leaders Feel Scrap Iron Ban On Japan Long Overdue

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Two industrial leaders in this steel center joined in views that the new embargo on scrap iron exports "should have been made long ago."

Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the National Steel Corporation, said in addition that "the exported scrap that has been permitted thus far has brought inventories of this vital resource to the point where they are dangerously low."

G. W. Skborn, Vice-President of United Engineering and Foundry Company, added the comment that "scrap iron has been moving to Japan at the rate of 4,000,000 tons a year," and at present "there is a little shortage."

Mr. Weir said the "exportation of any scrap iron and steel constitutes a threat against our national security because the steel industry cannot operate without scrap, and steel in turn is the keystone of the defense program."

New York City $60,000,000 Bond Issue Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—The largest New York City bond issue in seven years, totaling $60,000,000, is announced by Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller.

The issue, composed of serial bonds, will be offered shortly. Receipts will be applied to the construction of the $210,000,000 Delaware River Aqueduct which is intended to place New York City "indefinitely" beyond danger of a water shortage. Details of the bonds were not disclosed.

The last previous larger city bond issue was $70,000,000 of relief obligations in 1933.

Paper Products Seen Due for Price Rise

CHICAGO (AP)—E. W. Tinker, New York, Secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, declared that prices of paper products were due to rise because they had not kept pace with rising prices of pulp and other raw materials.

Mr. Tinker told the Paper and Twine Club of the National Paper Trade Association the cost of pulp was mounting because imports virtually had been cut off by the war and manufacturers were compelled to rely upon American and Canadian sources.

Crude Oil Output Declines in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 19,930 barrels to 3,630,610 for the week ended Sept. 21, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was off 26,500 to 610,750; Illinois 2,811 to 361,317; Louisiana, 795 to 284,640; Oklahoma 10,575 to 402,350; and East Texas 76 to 374,848.

Eastern fields increased 1,100 to 103,800; Kansas 7,100 to 201,700; Michigan 246 to 50,250; the Rocky Mountain area 7,620 to 101,240, and Texas 8,535 to 1,316,648.

Edie Sees Big Rise in Income, Production

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. L. D. Edie, Wall Street economist, told the National Industrial Conference Board that the nation's production probably would rise to capacity soon—and remain there for the next two or three years.

"The national income probably is in the neighborhood of $80,000,000,000," he told almost 1,000 industrial leaders. "But if the national defense program continues through 1942 and 1943, it is within the realm of possibility that the national income may rise to $100,000,000,000.

"This production will require the absorption of 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 of people now unemployed and will thereby eliminate our unemployment problem.

"The production requirements ahead of us are a blessing, because they have revived the idea of production instead of share the wealth and other similar ideas."

He said that with only one-third of the nation's defense orders placed, the steel industry already is operating to 92 per cent of its capacity.

"What a strain we shall have on industry when the other two-thirds of the appropriated and authorized contracts are let!" he added. "Business men today underestimate the increase in production which must take place to meet the requirements of the defense program.

"Some businessmen profess to see a post-war panic, an abrupt return to unemployment and social and political upheavals of unknown magnitude. But there is no time to worry about post-war panic. We must take care of the job in hand first. We must produce wartime equipment. We must produce or perish."

He said that the possibility of early peace, either by negotiation or "knockout," has vanished to a point where it can hardly be considered as a possibility."

Heads New SEC Post

© Harris & Ewing

David Schenker

Appointed director of the investment company division of the Securities and Exchange Commission formed to carry out the duties of the SEC under the recently enacted Investment Company Act of 1940. Mr. Schenker has been with the SEC since its inception

Exports to Britain Heavy From N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—John F. Budd, editor of the American Import and Export Bulletin, said the United States currently was shipping to Great Britain approximately $50,000,000 worth of products monthly and that one-half of the shipments were being handled through the port of New York.

American exports to Great Britain in 1940, he said, stand at $476,000,000 as compared with $392,000,000 for the same period last year.

This Changing World

Labor Shortage—Lack of Training Programs for America's Youth Brings on Nemesis of Lack of Skilled Workers — Mr. Knudsen's 'Major Bottleneck'

By H. B. Elliston

It may seem curious that a labor shortage should have been discovered while there remains a vast pool of unemployment. But one can exist with the other. Even in one industry there can be both unemployment and a labor shortage. In England several years ago I discovered such a situation in the coal industry. Modern methods of mining, together with a reduced demand for export coal, had thrown many British miners out of a job. Yet the employers were searching far and wide for men who knew how to use the new gadgets for extracting coal. In the United States a labor shortage was discovered as soon as we became preoccupied with the defense program. Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, in a recent number of the "Atlantic Monthly" estimates that about half a million new skilled workers need to be developed without delay, exclusive of those needed in the army and navy. William S. Knudsen, of the National Advisory Defense Commission, told the Legionnaires at their Boston Convention that the labor shortage was the "chief problem in defense work." That the problem is serious enough to be called a major "bottleneck" is attested by the frequent appeals for help that one hears on the radio.

* * *

Excellent work is being done in Washington to relieve the shortage. No more intelligent representative for labor could have been appointed on the Defense Commission than the President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Sidney Hillman. If wisdom is "attention to realities," Mr. Hillman is a wise man and a sagacious one. He seems to be in the same category of labor statesmanship as Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison in Britain. Under his aegis the relief agencies have been asked to call for volunteers among their clients for training in skilled vocations. No doubt, too, the older men will be encouraged to go back into industry.

Most important of all, programs are in hand for the training of apprentices, though this program is set up under separate auspices, being sponsored by a Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

A census recently showed that there were only 100,000 apprentices in the skilled trades of the entire country. The Washington report giving the census added that five times that number would be required. I haven't heard much about the activities of the Federal Committee. But it may be taken for granted that its job is two-fold: first, to channel youth into training jobs, and to encourage employers and unions to provide the jobs; secondly, to start training programs among the youth on CCC and NYA pay rolls. Perhaps the development of vocational schools might be a third task. All this activity is most essential, for it is among the young people that we shall restore our wealth of skilled workers.

However, as Mr. Knudsen said: "No system, regardless of its efficiency, is going to turn out a toolmaker in a couple of months." The problem, in other words, is likely to be a persistent "bottleneck" long after the other "bottlenecks" are no more.

The revelation of this condition of things is one more sign of "unpreparedness." Criticism has been levelled at President Roosevelt because he didn't suit action to his gloomy expectations—that he did not get a better military establishment for the contingency that he foresaw. But in modern wars skilled workmen are more important than soldiers. What has been happening is that a hemorrhage has been going on in the skills of industrial workers. The oldsters have been allowed to leave industry without having passed on their training to a new generation. And such a neglect exacts a much heavier toll in industrial incompetence and social trouble than in military unpreparedness. It reflects a national improvidence, a twenty-four-hour basis of economic life, a living for the present. In older countries—shall we say more "mature economics"?—the situation which has suddenly come out in the open would be incredible.

Why the situation has been possible in the United States arises from a number of circumstances.

First on the list is the end of immigration. Till the '20's the United States, unlike other countries, hadn't the same need for training programs. For a half century employers had drawn upon an inexhaustible labor supply for all the industrial crafts. Men came over with every boat from "overpopulated" Europe. The tide after the 1924 act dwindled to a trickle, then shut off completely. (In fact, there's been a net migration to Europe, and doubtless skilled workers have gone back with the unskilled.) Consequently industry had either to train its own future generations of industrial workers or take the products of vocational schools. Such a system, however, hasn't offset the lack of immigration in keeping up the skilled labor supply.

Another handicap to the insurance of a supply of skilled workers through apprenticeship has been the union-employer wrangle for control of the apprenticeship process.

Most people think that the unions are enemies of an adequate apprenticeship system. One has heard so much about their addiction to scarcity economics: keep the numbers in the trade down and wages can be kept up; keep apprentices from trenching on a limited supply of jobs. But Prof. Slichter acquits the unions of this common charge. He says "There is little foundation in fact for the popular superstition that the lack of skilled men is due to the opposition of unions." After all, the unions must think of self perpetuation, too.

Professor Slichter adds that the lack of enough skilled workers is due "to the shocking failure of American employers to give boys a chance to learn trades."

* * *

It would be interesting to hear the employers' reply to this charge. Some of them, doubtless, are like some American farmers—they are congenitally incapable of thinking of the morrow. Just as there are farmers who "mine" their soil and then retire to "New Iowa" with their "mining" profit, so there may be manufacturers who think of their plant as merely a temporary means for wringing out a fortune. Or they simply feel that new workers will turn up like Micawbers to take the place of the old. Perhaps others feel that the trend in American industry is toward the splitting of crafts into processes. In Europe a craftsman may transform his raw material into a finished article all by himself. Here in mass production America a craftsman might find himself limited to merely a process and a process, moreover, that might have to be completely changed by technological progress. Many an employer may have been lukewarm toward apprenticeship because of a technological trend in his industry which might make an apprentice useless to him after he'd served his apprenticeship at a particular craft.

But I fancy that the majority of employers would adduce the depression and the New Deal as the explanation for any lukewarmness toward apprenticeship. In the depression training programs many an industry had to be thrown overboard. Industry by and large was operating in the red. Those employers who weren't wiped out in the 1929-32 sea of red ink had to draw on reserves in order to keep one jump ahead of the sheriff. At the time this column advocated Federal subsidies (before subsidies became the mode) for the maintenance of both training programs and research. But in the press of the moment it was difficult to think that there would ever be a tomorrow.

Yet the morrow came, as it always does. However, a fresh difficulty in resuming training programs confronted the American employer. In three years he had to absorb a series of industrial reforms which in other countries had been spread over 30 years. Taxes went with reform, and diminished the profit margin. While, on top of everything, the average American employer, right or wrong, couldn't figure out whether the Roosevelt Administration was interested in the perpetuation of private enterprise. In short, the morrow remained as cloudy in recovery as in depression.

The impact of this chain of circumstance has been bad upon American youth. Time was when there was no hiatus between school and college and a job. But the hiatus beginning in 1929 has never been bridged. "The only way some boys in this State can get industrial education," once declared a New York educator, bitterly, "is to be sent to a reformatory." How serious has been the lot of American youth is indicated in Professor Slichter's figures. In 1930, 5.9 million skilled workers; in 1940, 5.1 millions; and in the meantime a growth in number of would-be workers by 5 millions! CCC, NYA, and other agencies, no doubt, have done well by American youth. But they are only stop gaps in the path to life's work, and may, indeed, have made for unemployability. There's no substitute in these agencies (nor, for that matter, in vocational schools) for training on the job.

Now, however, the decade-old hiatus is dwindling under the necessities of the defense program. It is one of the by-products of defense, and, from the standpoint of social service, no mean by-product at that.

Defense Program Stimulates Nation's Construction Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Industrial production, as measured by the Standard Statistics Company weekly index, has been rising almost steadily since last April and has now retraced its course to within a few points of the late 1939 high. Under the stimulus of the national defense program, further expansion is expected, with a high level of activity in sight for some months ahead.

One of the major participants in the upswing will be the building industry, together with its important associated lines of lumber, cement, lead, glass, and other building materials. Earlier in the year it was the consensus that 1940 construction would lag behind the 1939 level, but the rebuilding of the Nation's military strength has radically altered the outlook. The total construction awards in the States east of the Rockies last month was the highest for any August since 1929 (Dodge Corp. figures). Standard Statistics Company now estimates that awards for the full year will total $3,750,000,000, which compares with $3,550,000,000 in 1939.

Federal Contracts Heavy

Building is still a considerable way from a boom status. Contracts let last month were 20 per cent below those in August of 1927 and 1928, both big years for the industry. Even so, the current sharp upturn in building has favorable implications for business, since it is one of the most important industries from the standpoint of numbers employed.

The defense program is stimulating building in a number of directions. First, are the direct contracts let by the Government for the construction of airports, barracks, arsenals, etc., including the collateral building on such projects—sewage and water systems, administration buildings, streets and highways, hospitals, etc. The total of these in July and August was over $180,000,000.

Then there are the contracts for the construction of homes for enlisted and civilian personnel in the Army, Navy and defense industrial centers. USHA loans for this purpose, plus allocations for projects at four Army and Navy establishments, bring the total set aside by the USHA in the recent past for defense housing to $28,675,000, which will provide facilities for 7,475 families.

Residential Building Also Up

In addition to such direct Federal expenditures for building are the private funds being spent on plants and facilities needed to make war equipment. Contracts let for industrial buildings in August were almost four times those let in the similar month a year ago and were the highest since 1929.

Residential building also is well above that of last year, although the gain is not so impressive as in industrial construction. Contracts let for dwellings last month were the largest since 1928, which was the peak year in residential construction.

Examination of the vacancy figures in cities of more than 25,000 population indicates that substantial residential building will be essential when the armament program reaches full stride. In many of the highly industrialized cities where the defense expansion will be most pronounced, the vacancy rate is very low in relation to the potential increase in the number of workers attracted to these communities by jobs in defense plants.

It seems clear that, as additional facilities for producing military equipment are completed in these cities, residential building will be required. Furthermore, since the aim is to establish a number of plants in outlying areas (for military considerations), dwelling facilities will have to be provided before such new plants can be operated.

Building Employment Large

Thus, residential construction, as well as industrial and commercial building, will be stimulated by the arms program. Far from being a drag, this industry will contribute to the industrial expansion that lies ahead.

Estimates of contract totals are difficult to make. The release of just one or two federal contracts may make a wide difference in the month-by-month figures. However, precise estimates are not essential. The important point is that there will be a heavy volume of building for some time into the future.

The importance of this development to the nation's business is demonstrated by the fact that, in the late 1920's, the industry provided employment for 1,436,000 workers. This is the equivalent number of full-time jobs. Actually, the number of workers was much greater, since there are few full-time jobs in the building field.

The extent to which these workers were hit by the depression is shown by the fact that the number of full-time equivalent jobs slumped to only 569,000 in 1933, a drop of over 60 per cent. Even in 1937, a good business year on the whole, the number of building workers was only 859,000.

The wages paid to building workers have made an even more unfavorable showing. From the large total of $2,722,000,000 in 1929, they dropped to $674,000,000 in 1933. The total of $1,314,000,000 in 1937 was still less than half of that in 1929.

Gains Seen for Building

The prospect for better times in building, then, means that substantial improvement is in prospect for one of the nation's most important industries—one that has been a laggard for some time.

The construction trades still have a long way to go before former peaks are reached. Excessive optimism is unwarranted. Nevertheless, the fact that a leading industry is rapidly regaining its former position is a business factor of major significance.

Higher building totals will have a collateral effect in a number of other lines. In normal times there are almost as many employed in the building materials industry as in the actual construction.

As a matter of fact, studies have shown that, for every hour of labor on construction, a demand is created for 2½ hours of indirect labor—miners, loggers, farm hands, etc., producing the raw materials; factory hands fabricating the equipment and supplies; and workers in the various transportation agencies hauling the raw materials to the factory and the finished products to the construction site.

Thus, directly and indirectly, the upturn in building contracts is a highly favorable development. The full impact has not yet been felt, since there is always a lag between the awarding of a contract and full-scale operation on the job. In other words, the major stimulus is yet to come.

Bill Would Permit Persons in American War Service to Get Low-Rate Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate-House conference committee has approved legislation permitting all persons in the military or naval service to obtain special low-rate insurance up to a face value of $10,000.

This insurance could be purchased from the veterans' administration by conscriptees, national guardsmen on active duty and army and navy regulars and reservists and could be converted into regular insurance when the insured returned to civil life.

The committee also voted to increase the retirement pay of those beneficiaries of the Railroad Retirement Act who had military or naval service, in war time or national emergency, between the beginning of the Spanish-American war and the present.

This program, estimated to cost the Federal Treasury $50,000,000, would permit these beneficiaries to count the period of such service as years in which they were employed by railroads.

Both the railroad retirement and insurance provisions were written into the excess profits tax bill, on which the conference committee has been attempting to reach final agreement.

Committee aides estimated that the premiums on the new service insurance would be "slightly higher" than the 66 cents monthly per $1,000 rate charged to World War soldiers and sailors.

Men holding World War policies could obtain such insurance, provided the face value of their aggregate government insurance did not exceed $10,000.

Best Home Ownership Year in Decade Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that the total of mortgages on city homes in 1939 increased $694,000,000, making it "the best home ownership year in a decade."

Mortgages on one to four-family homes amounted to $18,415,000,000 at the end of the year, the board said.

Republic Steel Corp. To Enlarge Plants

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. announced a program for enlarging iron and steel capacity at plants here, in Cleveland, Canton, Ohio, Gadsden, Ala., and Monroe, Mich.

The local No. 4 blast furnace will be enlarged, relined and rebuilt. Ingot soaking pits and Bessemer blooming mills will also be rebuilt and enlarged.

Cold rolled capacity of the Cleveland plants will be stepped up by installation of a four-stand, four-high 54-inch rolling mill in connection with the new large hot strip mill.

At Canton a fourth 50-ton electric furnace will be installed next month.

At Monroe a mill will be built to finish coils from the Cleveland strip mill.

Soaking pits will be enlarged and improved at the gulf-steel blooming mill at Gadsden.

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UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 15, 1940 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 4, 1940.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

September 25, 1940.

More Defense Orders Rushed To Industries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has announced the award of ordnance contracts totaling $128,726,434, among them a $37,687,458 contract for tanks and spare parts to the American Car and Foundry Company, Berwick, Pa., and a $34,451,249 contract with White Motor Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for cars.

Other contracts included:

American Locomotive Company, New York City, artillery materiel, $3,132,800; Duplex Printing Company, Battle Creek, Mich., artillery materiel, $6,097,440; Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Chicago, artillery materiel, $5,775,575; Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., personnel carriers, $9,581,406; Diamond T Motor Car Company, Chicago, personnel carriers, $14,220,000; Ward LaFrance Truck Corporation, Elmira, N. Y., trucks, $629,901; Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Mich., engines, $6,694,940; American Car and Foundry Company New York City, tanks, $669,315; National Malleable Steel and Casting Company, Cleveland, Ohio, artillery ammunition components, $1,470,000; Schweitzer-Cummins Com., Indianapolis, artillery ammunition components, $1,596,695; General Motors Corporation, Anderson, Ind., artillery ammunition components, $1,057,500; Omaha Steel Works, Omaha, Neb., artillery ammunition components, $2,462,500; Pressed Steel Car Company, Chicago, artillery ammunition components, $2,191,000; Mueller Company, Columbian Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn., artillery ammunition components, $1,008,655.

Delivery dates were not disclosed.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Bell Aircraft Corporation will construct at Niagara Falls a new $1,500,000 assembly plant for fly-away delivery of military planes for the United States Army, President Lawrence D. Bell said.

Mr. Bell announced the purchase of 58 acres adjacent to the Niagara Falls airport, approved by the Army and the National Defense Advisory Commission, as a site for final assembly of P-39 Airacobra interceptor pursuit planes.

Construction will continue in the company's Buffalo plant, which is being expanded from approximately 300,000 to 435,000 square feet, and foreign shipments will continue to be made from that point.

The company has a backlog of approximately $60,000,000 in orders for military aircraft for the United States and Great Britain.

The new plant will cover approximately 240,000 square feet and employ 3,000 persons, Bell said, while 5,000 will be employed at the Buffalo plant.

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Seiberling Rubber Co., announced receipt of a contract for more than $500,000 to supply bullet seal tubes and mud and snow tires for use on vehicles being made for the U. S. Government. The order, from the White Motor Co., was one of the largest ever received by the company. The company said that because the award came when replacement tire production was normally low, no particular personnel or plant expansion would be necessary.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retail Sales 5 to 10 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores this week averaged 5 to 10 per cent above a year ago for the nation as a whole, contrasted with gains of 9 to 15 per cent over last year in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"High temperatures and rain tended to interrupt the upswing in buying under way in some regions since mid-August, but sales were still at better than usual seasonal levels," the credit agency said.

"A few cities reported slightly lower retail sales totals than in the corresponding 1939 week but all major regional divisions still showed average increases. Percentage gains over last year's week were estimated as follows: New England 4 to 11, East 3 to 7, Middle West 4 to 13, South and Southwest 6 to 16, Northwest 5 to 9, and Pacific Coast 3 to 10.

"Clothing lines principally felt the adverse effects of the unseasonal weather," it added. "As a rule, sales of men's wear were more sluggish than women's wear, which was stimulated in many localities by special advertising events.

"Promotions in connection with national furniture week helped to boost furniture volume.

"Turnover of floor coverings, house wares and home appliances was also up sharply."

Wholesalers were busy filling in gaps appearing on many store shelves.

"Orders arriving in wholesale markets indicated the retail buying surge had by no means spent itself," said the agency.

"New wholesale business placed in the week was about the same as in the previous week, but because of retarded shipments, wholesalers' order backlogs continued to increase. The movement of men's and women's clothing appeared to be more buoyant at wholesale than at retail. Reorders on furs were particularly good."

Auto Production Continues to Rise

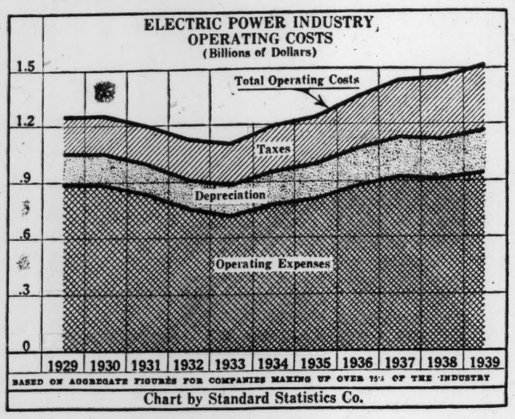
DETROIT (AP)—The automobile industry's assembly plants this week completed 95,990 passenger cars and trucks, Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated in its weekly survey of factory acitvity.

Last week's output totaled 78,820 units; a year ago this week 64,365 vehicles were assembled.

The upward trend shown this week, Ward's said, will continue with assemblies passing the 100,000 mark next week.

In its annual "year book" issued today, Ward's estimated output for the 1940 calendar year will approximate 4,400,000 cars and trucks.

Operating Costs of Electric Utilities Show Upward Trend



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The upward trend of operating costs of the electric utility companies is indicated on the accompanying chart. The principal increase in 1940 will be in the tax item.

Whole World, Not Alone Japan, Seeks Netherlands India Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Although Japan's defensive agreement with Germany and Italy appears to show a definite swing over toward the axis, the Netherlanders believe that Tokyo has still not gone completely over to the extremists. This view is supported by Japan's recent sudden change in attitude toward the Netherlands Indies. It was expressed in the nomination of a special envoy to Java with powers limited to the economic sphere, instead of Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, whose mandate originally covered a program in which Netherlands Indies was to form an integral part of Japan's Pacific policy.

Interests Worldwide

It is pointed out here that Netherlands Indies alike with regard to exports as imports has in no respect its principal interest in East Asia, but in all countries of the world and that contrariwise also the Indies itself is of the greatest interest to all countries of the world. This is a basic principle on which, as is well known, the Indies' policy, including that relating to economics, has always been founded.

The Indies, in 1939 (1938) took from Japan 268,000 (256,000) tons bruto of a value of Fl. 85,000,000 (Fl. 71,800,000) and exported to Japan 811,000 (780,000) tons of a value of Fl. 24,500,000 (Fl. 20,600,000). The balance of trade was therefore extraordinarily strong in favor of Japan.

Far and away the most important of Japan's exported products are yarns and textiles, which item in the year 1939 reached a figure of Fl. 6,000,000; in addition, chemical products (2,400,000), earthenware and porcelain (1,800,000), glass (1,500,000), paper (1,400,000), metals (not including gold and silver) (7,600,000, machinery (1,700,000) and various other goods.

Licenses Hit Japanese Buying

The Indies sent to Japan in 1939, rubber (Fl. 10,900,000), spices (900,000), coffee (100,000), oils, fats and seeds (400,000), sugar (29,000), fibres (100,000) maize, copal, dammar, etc., (2,600,000), mineral oil (3,900,000), cement, ores, trass, sulphur, etc., (4,200,000), together with goods of less importance.

At the end of April of this year already Japanese papers let it be known that, although since 1937 the commercial relations between the two countries had in general developed in a satisfactory manner, the introduction by Netherlands Indies shortly after the outbreak of the war, of special export licenses for certain goods which were capable of being used for belligerent purposes, had obstructed Japan in its import of normal quantities of these goods particularly oil, rubber, tin and old iron. For these reasons, the newspapers hinted, the Japanese government found itself under the necessity of opening negotiations.

Japan Is Slow Pay

From the Netherlands point of view it may be remarked on this point that it is Japan itself that, in the execution of the so-called Hart-Ishizawa and Mook-Kotami agreements of 1937, has always been in default. Japan, which through the war with China had a great shortage of credits, has fallen very far short in the fulfillment of the arrangements. Netherlands India has carried these out and has even adopted a very conciliatory attitude toward Japan's shortcomings. By this means the trade between the two lands shows a balance of about Fl. 50,000,000 in favor of Japan in 1938 and of practically the same amount in 1939.

It may also be observed that, notwithstanding the international treaties, rubber and tin, and it goes without saying, petroleum, were obtainable in sufficient quantities by all lands and Japan could obtain these goods, subject, of course, to its willingness to pay. Old iron was already obtained by Japan in such quantities that the reservation of what remained was regarded as necessary to meet India's own necessities.

To this may be added that during part of 1939 Japan was not in a position to deliver certain kinds of iron goods to India at competitive prices.

Working for Trade

So far as it is possible to gather from recent telegrams, Japan is now striving to bring an end to the hindrances to its trade arising from its shortage of credits and to bring Netherlands India into a South-East Asiatic block.

A clearer idea of the natural wealth of Netherlands India may be gathered from the following schedule:

India's Share in World-Export

	World Export (in tons)	Neth. Ind.	In %
Petroleum	280,276,000	7,394,000	2.6
Sugar	11,577,200	1,078,000	9.3
Copra	2,020,604	590,013	29.2
Rubber	1,109,700	311,240	28.0
Palm oil	495,651	220,752	44.5
Cord strands (hard)	504,000	90,079	17.8
Tea	461,196	68,941	15.1
Coffee	1,853,700	68,950	3.8
Tobacco	604,088	48,890	8.1
Tin	148,100	21,001	14.2
Kapok	25,000	15,196	63.6
Cinchona bark	7,000	6,957	99.3

The following statistics show the value of exports of India's principal products (in florins):

Value of Exported Products in 1939

Rubber	215,700,000	Petroleum	155,400,000
Factory sugar	76,500,000	Tea	66,500,000
Tin	58,000,000	Copra	25,300,000
Tobacco	23,500,000	Coffee	11,800,000
Hard cord strands	10,500,000	Kapok	8,600,000

Anaconda Copper Director

NEW YORK, (AP)—Gordon S. Renschler, chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, has been elected a director of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of James H. Perkins. He also was elected to the boards and executive committees of Union Pacific Railroad Company and affiliated lines succeeding Mr. Perkins.

Servel Sales Convention

NEW YORK—The annual sales convention of Servel, Inc., will be held October 3-5, inclusive, at the Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City, N. J., with more than 150 Servel executives, regional and district sales managers and other selling representatives of the company in attendance, it was announced by George S. Jones, Jr., vice-president and general sales manager of the company.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Consol Dry Goods Corp 7% pf	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Iowa Electric Co 7% pf "A"	43¾c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do 6½% pf "B"	40⅝c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Jones & Laugh St pf	$1	Q	Oct. 22	Oct. 8
No Ind PS 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 30
No Ind PS 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 30
N IndPS5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 30
Wilson & Co pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Extra				
Am Thermos Bot	$1		Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Fafnir Bearing Co	$1		Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Hart & Cooley	$1		Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Myers & Bro (F E)	$1		Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Servel Inc	25c		Oct. 18	Oct. 4
Union Mkt N B (Watertown)	10c		Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Hotel Barbizon Inc vtc	$5		Sep. 28	Sep. 24
Interim				
Bathurst P&Pap A	25c		Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Imperial Chem Ind	3%		Dec. 7	Sep. 26
Initial				
Bost Edis (new)	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Detroit-Mich Stove	10c		Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Continental Roll & Steel Foundry Co 7% prior pref	$3.50		Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Indiana P Line (new)	20c		Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Irregular				
Carborundum Co	$1.75		Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Globe Knit Wks	15c		Sep. 16	Sep 6
Seven-Up Bot Corp	10c		Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Stand Screw ($20)	30c		Sep. 30	Sep 20
Washburn Wire	50c		Sep. 16	Sep. 6
Globe Knitting Works com	15c		Sep. 16	Sep. 6
Goodwear Mfg	75c		Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Harrisburg Steel	25c		Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	20c		Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Sivyer St Cast	50c		Oct. 15	Oct. 5
United Shirt Dist	25c		Oct. 15	Oct. 10
U S Smelting & Ref & M	$1.50		Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Victoria Bondholders Corp vtc	$8.00		Oct. 3	Sep. 24
Resumed				
N Y Auction Co	25c		Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Regular				
Administered Fd	12c		Oct. 21	Sep. 30
Ajax Oil & Gas Co Ltd ($1)	1½c		Oct. 31	Oct. 15
Akron Brass Mfg Co Inc	12½c		Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Am Casualty (Reading)	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Anaconda Wi & C	25c		Oct. 21	Oct. 11
A P W Properties Inc "B"	30c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Argo Oil	15c		Nov. 15	Oct. 18
Aetna B Bear	35c		Dec. 14	Dec. 2
AlPenn0&GCo($5)	5c		Oct. 10	Sep. 25
Am Can	$1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Am Thermos Bot	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Arrow H Heg El	50c		Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Callaway Mills	15½c		Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Cincin Ad Prod	12½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Columbus Den Mfg	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Connecticut Inv Management Corp	10c	S	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Creamery Pack Mfg	30c	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Com'l Tr Co (NJ)	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Commonw'lth Trust Co (Pitts, Phila)	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Com'l Disc Co (L Aug) pf A	20c	Q	Oct. 10	Oct. 1
Com'l Disc Co (L Aug) pf B	17½c	Q	Oct. 10	Oct. 1
Com'w'lth Tr (Pitts)	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
David Boutell pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Det Mich Stove pf	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Dixie Home Strs	15c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
Dow Chem	75c		Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Dow Chem pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Emer Drug A & B	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Emer Drug pf	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Eastern Magnesia Talc Co Inc	$1.00		Sep. 30	Sep. 20
First National Bank (Media, Pa)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Fort St Union Depot Co	$2.75	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Fundamental Investors Inc	15c		Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Fafnir Bearing Co	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
F&Mer Bk of L I	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Firestone T & R	25c		Oct. 21	Oct. 4
Forbes & Wallace, Inc $3 Class A	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Frick Co 6% pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Gardner Denver	25c	Q	Oct. 21	Oct. 10
Garner Royalties Co Ltd Class A	25c		Oct. 5	Oct. 1
Gen Brew pf	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Gen Mills	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Gen Theater Equip	20c		Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Gimbel Bros pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 10
Gardner Denver pf	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Hercules Powder pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Hershey Choc pf	$1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Home Gas & Electric Co 6% pf	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Horn & Hardart (N Y)	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Hart & Cooley	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Hartford S B I & I	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Hawaiian Sug Co	15c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 21
Hershey Choc	75c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Home G&El pf	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 20
I X L Mining	20c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 28
Indianapolis P & L	40c		Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Investors Fund "C" Inc	10c		Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Jamaica P S Ltd	17c		Oct. 1	Sep. 24
John-S & Shrink	20c		Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Knott Corp	100c		Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Krueger Bwg	12½c		Oct. 16	Oct. 9
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Lindell Trust(St. L)	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Link Belt	25c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
Link Belt pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Mut Inv Fd Shrs	10c		Oct. 15	Sep.30
Maritime Tel & Tel Co Ltd 7% pf	17½c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Do	17½c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Montreal Tram	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 3
Morristown Tr Co (N J)	75c	S	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
National Funding Corp Class A	35c	Q	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Do Class B	35c	Q	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
New York Tel Co.	$2	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 30
Niagara Hud Pow. 1st and 2d A and B pfc	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities, Ltd	20c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Natl Bk of Commerce & Trust Co (Providence, R I)	$1.50	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Norfolk & W RR pf	$1	Q	Nov. 19	Oct. 31
Ohio Leather	25c		Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Peaslee-Gaulbert Corp	12½c		Sept. 27	Sept. 24
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 27	Sept. 24
Penn (Wm) Trust Co (Pitts, Pa)	50c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 27
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 24
Phila Elec pf	45c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Pitts Thrift Corp	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Reading Co	25c	Q	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
San Ant P S pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
San Gabriel Riv Impr Co	10c	M	Sep. 18	Sep. 17
Security Tr & Sav B (San Diego)	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 26
Springfield F & M Ins	$1.13	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Spud Val G M	2c		Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Superheater	12½c		Oct. 15	Oct. 5
St Joseph Stock Yards Co	50c		Oct. 1	Oct. 19
St Louis Co Water pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Shaler Co. Class A	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do Class B	10c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
South Norwalk Trust Co (Conn)	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Sun Ray Drug	20c		Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do pf	37½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Taunton Gas L Co	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
U S Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. 7% pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
TexasB&T(Dallas)	40c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Todd-Johnson Dry Gds 7% pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Todd-Johnson Cl B pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Torrington Nat B&T Co	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Un Mkt N B (Watertown)	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Un P S (Minn) 7% pf A & B	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Un P S (Minn) 6% pf C & D	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
U S Plywood	30c		Oct. 19	Oct. 11
Utah Sav & Tr (Salt Lake)	$1	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
United Stock Yards, pf	171½c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Washington Oil	50c		Oct. 10	Oct. 5
West Penn Elec, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.15	Oct. 18
Wood Preserving pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
W Kootenay P &L pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Weston (Geo) pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15

Grain Prices In U. S. Above World Values

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—The extent to which domestic grain values have been cushioned from the depressing effect of stifled world trade and accumulating surpluses due to the war was shown today by comparison of Chicago prices with those in other large world markets still open for business.

Chicago prices of principal cereals, like wheat and corn, are well above the value of grains in other so-called surplus producing nations. However, grain men said Chicago wheat and corn quotations are not truly representative of the world price due to artificial conditions affecting them. Among these conditions they cited the U. S. tariff on imports, the subsidy and the government loan program.

While the tariff excludes large-scale imports of cheaper foreign grains, the subsidy permits limited exports of domestic products where arrangements can be made. The loan program has tied up large quantities of both wheat and corn on which the government has fixed a value in effect corresponding with the rate of loans. Market prices currently are close to those rates, which, traders said, act as a magnet due to their effect in stimulating or retarding producer sales as prices rise or fall in relation to loan figures.

Chicago, Buenos Aires and Winnipeg are the principal world markets still open for trade. Lifting of minimum price pegs at Buenos Aires on Aug. 15 virtually eliminated artificial control from that market and since then prices have sagged sharply to what grain men call probably the best representation of the world market.

The minimum in Argentina was 70 cents but recent improvement in new crop conditions and prospects of restricted export trade due to the war have helped to push futures prices down to around 53 cents, near the lowest level in almost two years. Compared with this, Winnipeg wheat, which has rested virtually at minimum pegs since June, is about 17 cents higher and the Chicago futures price is about 27 cents higher. The Argentine corn price of around 29 cents is about half the Chicago futures quotation.

Australian wheat was quoted to the United Kingdom, virtually the only European importer still active in the world market, at about 67 cents on an f. o. b. basis compared with 75¾ for Canadian No. 1 Manitoba from New York and 55⅝ for Argentine new crop wheat for January and February shipment.

The artificial domestic supply situation helped to lift Chicago futures prices 1½-2¼ cents the past week. Corn gained 1¼-1½, oats 1½-1⅝, soybeans 1⅛-1¼ and rye 1½-1⅛.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are American Machine & Foundry Co., Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp., Pacific Lighting Corp., and Spiegel, Inc. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, Sept. 30

Union Oil Co. of California (Com) (10 a. m.).

Tuesday, Oct. 1

Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).

Maytag Co. ($6 1st Pfd. & $3 Pref.) (2 p. m.).

Spiegel, Inc. ($4.50 Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).

United Corp. ($3 Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.).

Wednesday, Oct. 2

American Machine & Foundry Co. (Com.).

Atlas Powder Co (5% Cum. Conv. Pfd.) (3 p. m.).

Pacific Lighting Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

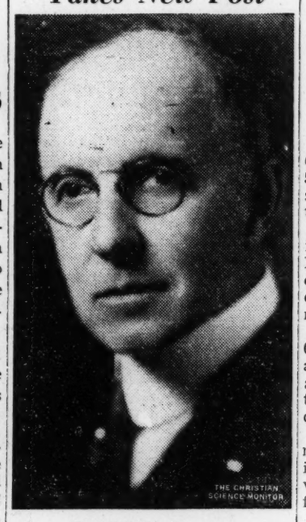
Thursday, Oct. 3

Columbia Gas & Electric Co (5% & 6% Pfd.) (11:15 a. m.).

Friday, Oct. 4

Sharp & Dohme, Inc. ($3.50 Pfd.) (2 p. m.).

Takes New Post



Dr. F. B. Jewett

Vice-President of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in charge of research, resigned as President of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., and will become Chairman of the research concern's board of directors. Dr. O. E. Buckley, Executive Vice-President of the Laboratories, will succeed Dr. Jewett as President.

Livestock Prices Steady to Higher During the Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Strictly prime steers and yearlings sold actively at fully steady prices. Top held at $13.75 on medium weight and weighty steers, with numerous loads at $13-$13.50. While the practical top on yearlings was $12.65, outstanding 1010-pound offerings made $12.60, with 1047-pound averages as high as $13.35.

All other steers and yearlings sold very unevenly at steady to 25c lower prices, stocker and feeder cattle sharing the decline, which, however, attracted broad country buying at $8.50-$9.75 on yearlings, $8.50-$9.25 on fleshy weighty feeders, and $10-$11 on stock calves, with best at $11.50.

The feature of the hog market was the very narrow range that developed between light and heavy offerings, the latter closing fully steady on butchers scaling 275 pounds, upward, lighter kinds lost 15c-25c. In sympathy with the active market on heavy butchers, packing sows gained 10c-20c. The week's top was $6.75, closing at $6.65. Of interest was the fact that light spring shoats showed abridgment and now 200-300 pound weights are selling over a 25 cent price range.

Fat lambs closed steady and sheep strong. The markets fluctuated considerably, top reaching $9.40 but falling back to $9.25 on strictly choice natives. Western grass lambs made up a small proportion of the run and feeders were very scarce. Feeder lambs featured by selling actively on the range at $8.00 downward, however, it being $8.75 and better at most markets, with Colorado and Kansas finishers in the market. Light slaughter ewes reached $4.25.

American Airlines Seeks To Increase Capital Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., announced a special meeting of stockholders would be held October 24 at Wilmington, Del., to vote on a proposal to increase the company's capitalization by creation of an issue of 100,000 shares of preferred stock of no par value.

Proceeds of the issue would be used mainly for the purchase of equipment. Half the shares, it was said, would be offered to the public.

The present capitalization of the air line is 1,000,000 shares of common stock of $10 par value.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Sept. 28

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2290	.2290	s
Italy—lira	.0505	.0506	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2382	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0402	.0402	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0293
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2325	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2294	*
Shanghai—dol	.0544	.0550	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Isinds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8637	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2065x	.2065x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	132.30	28.36	21.34
Net change	.54	.09	—.01
Previous close	131.76	28.27	21.75
1940 high	52.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	11.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Shell Steel Demand At Peak Level

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Government "inquiries" for some 5,000,000 artillery shells from the steel industry were reported by the magazine Iron Age.

"Inquiries for sheel steel totaling 200,000 to 300,000 tons, the largest so far under the national defense program, will develop into orders some time in October," the magazine said.

"Two inquiries, each for 100,000 tons, are current in the Chicago and Pittsburgh ordnance districts an da like quantity is understood to be pending in eastern ordnance districts.

"In addition to these requirements for our own program, a British order for 12-inch shells, placed with an eastern company, will call for about 20,000 tons of steel.

"The Chicago and Pittsburgh inquiries are almost identical. The Chicago inquiry covers contracts for 1,703,000 shells. There is also an inquiry for steel for an undisclosed quantity of 500-pound demolition bombs.

"Whether the heavy requirements of the defense program combine with normal requirements will necessitate increases in steel making capacity is a moot question. The question of a possible shortage in coke has been stressed by pig iron sellers.

"Railroad buying promises to add to steel backlogs. Freight car purchases totaling 6,640 are the largest in one week since the heavy buying movement of last fall.

"Automotive steel specifications are heavier, bringing an improvement in aggregate sheet orders.

"Scrapt prices continue to move higher, though in smaller jumps. The Iron Age scrap composite price is up 16 cents to $20.29."

Eastman Kodak Sees FTC Charge As Technical One

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Eastman Kodak Company contends "the whole point" involved in a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging it with "fixing and controlling prices" of certain kinds of film "is a highly technical one involving statutory interpretation only."

Thomas J. Hargrave, Kodak Vice-President and Secretary, declared in a statement that "under the law, the company has the right to enter into contracts establishing resale prices of any trade-marked products which are in open competition with other products of the same general class."

This was done with dealers "for most of its amateur goods," Mr. Hargrave said, adding:

"The Federal Trade Commission now claims that prices cannot be established on the two products mentioned, contending that such products are not in open competition with other products in the same general class."

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

Wheat	Open Today	Close Y'st'dy	Close YrAgo
December	80⅜	79⅞	84½
May	79¾	79⅝	85
July	77⅛	76⅝	83⅞
Corn			
December	57½	57½	50⅞
May	59	58¾	53⅞
July	..	59⅜	54¾
Oats			
December	31⅝	31½	33
May	32¼	32⅛	33¾
Rye			
December	44¾	44½	54⅞
May	48¼	48¼	57¼
July	..	49⅛	56¾

Cotton

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	9.52	9.58	9.50	9.58	9.52
December	9.51	9.63	9.50	9.57	9.52
March	9.42	9.54	9.41	9.51	9.44
May	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.27
July	9.04	9.16	9.03	9.14	9.05

Spots (7/8) 9.77, (1/4) 9.97.

Lard

	Open today	Close yesterday	Close Year Ago
Sept.	4.62	4.62	..
October	4.60	4.65	6.82
Dec.	4.82	4.85	6.90
Jan.	4.95	4.97	..
March	..	6.02	..
May	6.20	6.22	7.55

Soy Beans

	Open Today	Close Yest'day	Close Yr. Ago
Oct.	74¾	74¾	83½
Dec.	76	76	82¼
May	—	78⅝	84

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	110.0	113.8	110.0	114.3b	108.8
December	102.5	105.7	102.5	105.7	102.0
March	96.6	97.5	96.6	97.4	95.5

b-Bid.

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65
March	10.60	10.62	19.60	10.62b	10.65

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	10.27	10.42	10.27	10.37	10.28
March	10.36	10.43	10.36	10.43	10.33

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	19.64	19.64	19.50	19.49b	19.50
March	19.40	19.40	19.32	19.32	19.24

b—Bid

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 8

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜	86
6.00d	Bos Edison	35⅛	35	35	35⅜
..	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
..	East Gas&F pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	32¼
..	Mass Util As	1	1	1	1
..	Mergenthaler	19¾	19⅝	19¾	19⅞
3.25a	NE Tel&Tel	118½	118	118	118½
1.60	Torrington	29½	29½	29½	29¾
1.00a	Un Twist Dr	34½	34¼	34¼	33½
2.50b	Un Shoe M	61	60	61	60¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s '45-43	108.14	108.14	108.14
5 3s '55-51	111.10	111.10	111.10

New York City Bond

7 3s '80	96½	96½	96½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
26 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93¼	92⅝	93¼
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49

Australia Set for Defense On Land, Sea, and in the Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 28—The warning given to Japan two days ago by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, who asserted in a speech that any challenge to British territory in the Pacific would encounter "most formidable resistance from the ever-growing organized strength of Australia and New Zealand" has been received with marked gratification in this dominion.

Australians realize that the urgent necessity for arming has set the dominion well on the way to becoming a strong, self-reliant nation in the Pacific. Despite a small population and a long coast line, it is now able to give material war assistance to Britain.

The fact that Japan has strengthened its ties with the Axis fails to hold any terrors for this Commonwealth.

A survey of the present state of Australia's arming will show that in the first 10 month of the last war, total enlistments in the armed services were 96,845. In the first 10 months of the present war, 184,184 men were under arms. These included 89,556 in the Australian Imperial Force, enlisted for service abroad; 18,398 in the Permanent Military Forces, and 76,230 in the militia forces.

Many in Britain

Large contingents of the A. I. F. already are on service in Britain and in the Middle East.

Britain has signaled that its island fortress is fully manned, and Australia has suspended A. I. F. enlistments to build up a strong army for home defence. Universal military training has been re-introduced and this will provide a land force of 250,000.

"The creation and progressive transportation of the A. I. F. is not to be allowed to weaken our own defense here in Australia", said Australia's Prime Minister, Robert Gordon Menzies. "This is essential, because . . . whatever calamity might happen elsewhere, the nation that wants to conquer us must come and take us. We do not come of a surrendering breed."

As to the Royal Australian Air Force it is nearly five times greater than it was in April, 1939, and more than 26,702 recruits have been enlisted since the outbreak of war. The total includes 6,368 air crew personnel and 20,334 ground personnel.

Reservoir of Fliers

In the Empire's Air Scheme, which is organizing a great reservoir of airmen for the Empire's radiply growing fleet of planes, training schools have been established all over the country that is eminently suitable for flying, and for testing resource, nerve, and skill.

For some time, R. A. A. F. units have been serving in Britain, including the Short "Sunderland" Flying Boat Squadron, manned and maintained by Australians in the service of the British Coastal Command.

Squadrons of the R. A. A. F. maintain a constant patrol of Australia's long coastline; they convoy A. I. F. transports far on their outward journeys, and conduct unending reconnaissances.

The Australian Government has large orders for aircraft in the United Kingdom and the United States, but many training and service types are in production in its own factories.

The Wirraway, a development of the United States N. A. 33, is being produced complete with engines and service equipment in considerable quantities a month. Several training types are being built, and bombers, with Australian-made engines, are being manufactured. Australia's capacity as a producer of warplanes is growing.

Navy on Increase

Australia's Navy is on service in many theaters of war. In addition to ships of the Royal Australian Navy that were in commission at the outbreak of war, about half a dozen ships have been armed as merchant cruisers, many more as auxiliary war vessels, and more than 150 merchant vessels have been defensively equipped.

Many vessels already have been built or are being built for both British and Australian Navies, and include destroyers, escort vessels, and patrol ships.

Naval specialists are being trained at Australia's efficient depots for service with the Royal Navy, mostly for specialized work in the war against the submarine. In the entire plan that leaves no section of the seas unguarded by Allied naval power, the Royal Australian Navy has its effective place.

As to munitions production, in the last war, Australia did not make enough arms to equip its own fighting men abroad. Now, it is meeting all its own needs, and is exporting to Britain, New Zealand, India, and to many of the colonies.

In the period from April, 1939, to May, 1940, the rate of production of small arms ammunition increased by 400 per cent; production of shells of all types was 15 times greater; bombs, 25 times; depth charges 20 times; cartridge cases, 4 times; fuses and primers, 7 times; rifles, 15 times, and machine guns, 6 times.

Equipment Output

Factories and annexes are turning out tanks, machine-gun carriers, antiaircraft guns, and antitank guns in increasing quantity, and the program has made necessary the construction and fitting of a host of new factories.

This, for a country of 7,000,000 persons, essentially a primary producing Nation, is an achievement.

The defense and war program on present estimates for the four-year period 1938-39 to June, 1942, will be £453,750,000.

Corresponding expenditure for the five years of the last war was about £270,059,000.

While this war activity has been going on, Australia has not lost sight of its place as an Empire granary. Primary production has been maintained fully. Whatever Britain may call for, Australia is ready to supply.

Australia Does Its Bit for Empire

Commonwealth of Australia Department of Information

Defense: At Home and Abroad

Upper: Section of an Australian airplane factory. Wirraway machines are lined up for inspection of electrical and hydraulic equipment. Lower: The A. I. F. on church parade—an Australian unit marches in Jerusalem.

Guardian of Seal
Light cruiser of the Royal Australian Navy.

'Picture' of Bombed London Corrects Damage Reports

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although British censorship bars publishing details of damage done in air raids on the British Isles, an effort is being made to avoid overestimates of the effect of German bombings.

It is admitted that damage caused by more than two-score nights of intensified Nazi air attacks has been considerable. But Englishmen feel that often reports have not left a clear picture of the general scene.

A letter received here from London, while written a few days before the more intensified attacks began, nevertheless shows at least one Briton's desire to correct one-sided pictures of bombing damage. It also, incidently, portrays the writer's poise in the face of repeated attacks.

Go Around Bomb Holes

He writes in part:

"The one really interesting thing about this bombing, as far as I am concerned, is the very great discrepancy between what one imagined to be the result and the actual thing.

"Hollywood and press reporters had given me, at least, a picture of immense devastation after a bombing attack, whereas bombs do far less damage than one would imagine.

"Item: a Jerry flew straight down a main arterial road near a large town the other day, dropping bomb after bomb plumb on the roadway in a dead straight line for a quarter of a mile. The result was a neat row of holes in the road which did not interrupt the traffic even for an hour because the cars simply went up and down the side of the road which had been undamaged.

"Item: I was in a train which ran straight into a suburban raid on civilians. We stopped in time not to be hit by bombs, although we did get the impression that Jerry was hoping [strafing] us with his guns. We heard an appalling noise about a quarter of a mile ahead of us, which lasted only a relatively few seconds, but indicated a goodish bombing raid. We had to wait while the line was cleared and then we pulled on into the place raided.

More Noise Than Damage

"I can only say the noise was out of all proportion to the damage. The station had suffered a glancing hit and the booking hall had disappeared, but there was very little devastation. One or two roads had holes in them, here and there a line of houses had tiles off, one or two had been sliced in half; but you had to look very carefully to find damage.

"Newspaper photos show a house blown in, and I suppose that one imagines that all around are houses similarly blown in, but it isn't so. One or two houses here will be damaged, one or two there; but they are damaged houses in the midst of multitudes of undamaged ones and not the other way about. This particular raid was a complete waste of time, it didn't frighten anybody, except, momentarily, those whose houses were hit, and it did no damage likely to hinder the British war effort.

Reprisal Waste Avoided

"To one in the thick of things, it is obvious that to be effective bombing must be minutely accurate. The carefully calculated, efficiently organized raid is the menace, not the mass attack. And that is just why the R. A. F. has been, all things considered, more effective than the vaunted Luftwaffe.

"And that is why the R. A. F. does not go in for reprisals; aimless bombing is a waste of money. And of planes. And of men. It is not the size of the raid that counts but the accuracy, although, of course, a big accurate raid will do more damage than a small accurate.

"The R. A. F. was built for precision work; the Luftwaffe was built as a weapon of fear. And that is the reason why the small R. A. F. has been able to put up such a very fine show against odds."

Exemption Is Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Legislation to exempt daily newspapers of less than 3,000 circulation from the wage and hour law was introduced yesterday by Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas.

1,000 Planes a Month Downed by British

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 28, 1940

An official communiqué said last night that more than 1,000 German planes had been shot down over Britain since Sept. 1, adding:

"This is the second month in succession in which the figure of 1,000 has been exceeded."

British Oil Staffs Ousted From Rumanian Oil Trade

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 28—Five more British oilmen were arrested by an Iron Guard secret police squad in the Ploesti petroleum center Sept. 26. These latest arrests were the sequel to the previous day's roundup, which included one American, H. L. Freeman of Saratoga Springs, New York, who was released following representations by the American Legation.

All the British subjects, however, who now total ten, are still in custody. It is understood that they are accused of seeking to set fire to the oil wells.

However it appears unlikely that any charges will be pressed and, as in case of the previous eviction of employees of the British-owned Astro Romana Oil Company last July, they are likely to be merely expelled from the country.

It is interesting to note that these new steps against British oil interests were taken not by regular Government authorities, but by special Iron Guard squads, in typical Nazi stormtroop fashion.

Civil Agencies Superseded

This shows the extent to which political organizations here have, as in Germany, superseded established civil agencies since establishment of the Iron Guard "Legionary State."

Ploesti has long been an Iron Guard stronghold. It was there that the famous "death column" was recruited and organized in days of terroristic struggle against the Carol regime.

Regardless of the stated reasons for arrests of the British subjects—previously they were accused of plotting to blow up oil refineries. Now they are charged with a new form of sabotage of seeking to destroy oil wells in the fields—the purpose is the same. It is clearly to eliminate completely all British elements and influences from Rumania's oil production.

British Staffs Ousted

Though as yet there has been no formal confiscation of British-owned interests, all control over their property has completely passed out of British hands. The present arrests mark the complete elimination of British personnel from the industry.

The fact that British employees were more familiar with production than anyone else means that their removal causes certain technical handicaps. But the Germans who ordered this step prefer this to fear of sabotage, and Rumania has to obey their orders.

The extent to which this will affect American interests is not clear yet. Up until now these have been little troubled. But yesterday, following the precedent of last July in case of the Astro Romana concern, Government Commissars were appointed to take supreme control of all the remaining oil companies, except the German-owned company, but including the Standard Oil-owned Romano Americana company.

For the present American oil men here reserve judgment as to how this measure will affect their future status and their work.

Strategy in British Raids: Prevent Sailing of Germans

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The continued large-scale air attacks by the British Royal Air Force on continental ports emphasizes once more that military chiefs at London still have to regard invasion as a potential development in the war, despite the widening belief in Government circles and among the general public that the much-publicized German plan of landing troops on British soil can now be regarded as definitely "off."

Just as in a game of checkers an opponent can force you to take his piece, so in the grim game on the European board, it may be that now the Nazis place their barges and men at invasion bases, and Britain has to attend to them even, though it might suit the British plan far better to develop attacks elsewhere.

There might seem to be something illogical in such heavy bombing attacks on Nazi "invasion ports" as the R. A. F. carried out again last night, while military heads are declaring they would welcome an attempt at invasion since they are convinced that it would be bound to break to pieces against Britain's vastly strengthened defenses.

Stoppage at the Source

But one needs to remember coastal defense here is lined up with the primary purpose of seeing that the enemy doesn't land, and the surest way to make certain of that is to see that he doesn't sail.

As fast as the British bombs destroy barges and scatter troops in German-occupied continental ports the Nazis replace them, and so long as that game goes on the British General Staff prefers to treat it as serious preparation for invasion rather than allow an uninterrupted accumulation of forces that certainly could be used for this purpose under cover of fog or in other favorable conditions during the lengthening nights that proclaim the advance of winter.

London Better Equipped

Meanwhile London, heavily scarred after three solid weeks of heavy air raids, is better equipped today to deal with the problems the bombings give rise to than it was at the onset of the metropolitain air Blitzkrieg. The appointment is announced of two regional "commanders" for the civilian army now holding the front line in the battle for London—one Mr. Henry Willink is charged with looking after persons rendered homeless by bombing, and the other, Sir Warren Fisher, is to attend to the speedy restoration of communications and public services after they have been damaged.

The experience of the past three weeks has shown that these vital matters require close co-operation and cannot be dealt with adequately on a local basis. Mr. Willink is the Conservative Member of Parliament for Croydon nicknamed "Happy Harry," and runs a boys' club in Lambeth; Sir Warren is Former Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue and Former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Of these new "co-ordinating commissioners" Sir Warren's job is relatively straightforward in a race between reconstruction and destruction, but Mr. Willink has to deal separately with the plight of thousands of individual citizens, for he has to look after bomb sufferers from the moment their houses are shattered until they are safely installed elsewhere.

Refugees Reach Wellington

LONDON (AP)—The first group of refugee children from England to reach New Zealand has arrived at Wellington, Reuters (British news agency) reported Sept. 28. There were 89 in the group, sent from England under the Government child-refugee program.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Best sellers. You make 50c profit on new 21-folder $1 Assortment. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other big-profit assortments. Experience unnecessary. 50c sample on approval. SCHWER, Dept. V-35, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD sensation. Deal with leading concern. Big profits. Newest novelties, pyroxylin, velour. 58 Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-50, Mass

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profits. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

16 DUPLICATE BRIDGE BOARDS $1.35
DUPLICATE BOARD CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Large private home on lake; spacious tropical grounds, inviting those wishing permanent or winter home; ideal for elderly people or those needing rest and quiet. Mrs. Fred Hall, 1606 Lake Shipp Drive.

REAL ESTATE

INCOME PROPERTY—HOMES—RENTALS
Los Angeles and Beverly Hills Listings
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

ROOMS AND BOARD

N.Y.C., 2345 Broadway (86th)—Railing Residence Club for young women; cheerful, luxurious, homelike; $15 weekly, including excellent meals. Park Ave. higher rate. TR. 7-4463.

General Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue, The Ilkley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opp. The Mother Church; inner spring mattresses; near-by garage; water in rooms. MISS SLACK.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 928-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commission. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HIGHLY QUALIFIED and experienced young American with exceptional knowledge and taste, recently from London, England and the Orient, connoisseur of antique furniture and allied works of art, is at liberty and desires to act in any or all of the following capacities: Interior decorator, designer or buyer; has decorated some of the most important homes in Europe, the Orient, North and South America; also held important exhibitions and sales of 17th and 18th century furniture and works of art in U. S. A.
Address: Box J-5, 824 Van Nuys Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, experienced saleswoman; buying, executive ability; pleasing personality. MRS JEANETTE FARREN, Hyannis, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE apartment; large living-dining room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms; modern in every respect; worth-while scenery; open for inspection daily; adults only; owner on premises. 1398 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 Rooms
In first-class elevator buildings, having all modern improvements. Convenient locations. Also **semi-professional** building with 24-hour switchboard service, adapted for business and living quarters. References required.
COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES
339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Com. 8212

BOSTON, FENWAY 1 ALCOVE 2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; elevator; restricted tenancy; $38, $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

Hotel BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON STREET BROOKLINE, MASS.
Comfortable . . . and Carefree
Here you will enjoy all the charming appointments of a well-ordered home without the details of its management.
Large or small apartments of sunny, tastefully furnished rooms. Full Hotel Service. Selected clientele.
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Hotel BRAEMORE
466 Commonwealth Ave. Kenmore Square, BOSTON
A distinctive residence for those who enjoy quiet and dignity — one to three rooms, furnished or unfurnished — some with service pantries. Garage connected.
No liquor sold
KENmore 4600
HENRY A. BURNHAM, Manager

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Free Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

DUPLEX studio apartment, 2 bedrooms, bath, maid's room and bath, living room and dining room, each with fireplace; kitchen, large studio with fireplace; on north side, overlooking the Charles; $200 per month. Tel. MRS. ALLEN, Ken. 4270, Boston, Mass., for appointment.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER
COPLEY SQ., BOSTON
One, two and three-room apartments; will be redecorated to suit tenant. Select your own color scheme. Rentals reasonable.
George E. Clark—KEN 5100

HARTSDALE, N. Y.
Country Club Apts., 68 Hartsdale Ave.
Apartments available for immediate possession. All modern improvements including wood burning fireplaces, doorman service; building overlooks Scarsdale Country Golf Club. Apply A. B. Clark, mgr. at bldg. Ph. Scarsdale 6158

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
Brompton Apts., 1880 Palmer Ave.
Larchmont Hills Apt., 17 N. Chatsworth, 1½ to 5 rooms available, some apartments Duplex and Studio type, both buildings within two minutes' walk to R. R. station. Wood-burning fireplaces and all other modern improvements. Apply at building or phone P. S. CLARK, resident manager, Larchmont 1217.

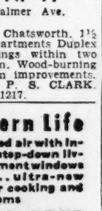
Live a Modern Life
Enjoy humidified, filtered air with individual heat control...stop-down living rooms...corner casement windows ...venetian blinds...ultra-new kitchens...free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 2-3-4-Rooms
PARKLAKE
1960-80 Commonwealth Avenue
Facing Chestnut Hill Reservoir
Nordblom Management ALG 7972
BOSTON, MASS.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS. — Unusual lower 6; restricted; fireplace, oil burner, hot-water heat, screened porch; owner occupied. Cen. 0487-W.

ROOSEVELT WINS!
Speaking of apartments not elections—The Roosevelt is winning the praise of discriminating families. It is modern—convenient (near new subway)—and rentals are attractive. 1-2-3 Room Kitchenette Suites.
21 FORSYTH ST. in the FENWAY
Nordblom Management KEN 6178

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 39 Tennyson St.—Heated lower apartment, 4 rooms, kitchenette, fireplace, veranda. Som. 2039.

You'll Enjoy Living at
HOTEL COMMANDER
An atmosphere of Colonial charm, tasteful appointments, 1, 2 and 3-room dinette-kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished.
Main Dining Room Drum Grill
15 Minutes from Boston
KIRKLAND 4800
Near Christian Science church
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



Local Classified
(Continued.)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BEACON HILL, BOSTON—Studio apartment, by day or hour; Mt. Vernon Square. Call Laf. 5292, 9:00-11:00 a. m.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Wanted, someone to share attractive, well-arranged furnished apt. Own furniture if desired. Available immediately. Alg. 8338.

N. Y. C., 28 E. 10th St. (Apt. 12-J)—Wanted, cultured young business woman to share my quiet furnished apartment; piano, books, real kitchen. GR 5-2909, 6-8 p. m.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 PACKARD SIX
Three-passenger coupe, gun metal gray; run only 5,263 miles; radio, heater and many other extras; will sacrifice for quick sale. Tel. STAdium 7046, Sunday or evenings. (Boston, Mass.)

DOGS FOR SALE

AIREDALE TERRIER PUPPIES, AKC registered. Fifteen weeks old. Finest pedigree. Call Pres. 1850 (Mass.).

THOROUGHBRED English Setter Pups, whelped July 13; beautifully marked. Mrs. Caroline C. Nash, Litchfield, Conn. Tel. Litchfield 37.

DRESSMAKING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Alteration specialist; coats remodeled, relined; assistance with sewing problems; hems 50c up. Gladys Kennedy, 224 Livingston St. Tr. 5-1784.

FOR RENT

ATTRACTIVE 8-ROOM HOUSE on lovely private lake in country, 50 miles from N. Y. C.; hot-water heat, all conveniences; school bus by door; $50 per month. Phone 115-4, H. PAUL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO-SKIN silver fox scarf, nearly new, cost $365, will sell cheap. Box 2619 (Boston, Mass.).

1835 COLORED map of London, perfect condition, linen backed, 32"x32". Box D-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

3 COUPLES—1 chef and pastry, $175 a mo.; 1 head waitress and kitchen man, $80 a mo.; exclusive aged home; 1 cook and butler, school, $100 a mo., all board and room. FAY PLACEMENT BUREAU, 37 Province Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED MANAGER for laundry, vicinity of Boston; give qualifications, salary expected, references, etc. Write Box G-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MANAGER for ladies' shop, who possesses sales-ability and a knowledge of corsets; state your experience in letter. Box F-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GEORGETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS — $3,300.00; 1 Andover Street, near shopping center; 7-room, 103-year-old home, 5 fireplaces, brick oven, original wide floor boards, cross-panel doors and wall paneling; modern conveniences and oil heat. Apply 24 Andover Street, Tel. 4421.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Rent or sell at sacrifice, 6-room Colonial house; garage, oil burner, fireplace, screened porch, garden; owner transferred by business. Box G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, Florida, suburban home, furnished, 8 rooms, screened porches, circulating oil heat, modern electrical equipment; located on beautiful lake; hard surfaced road; near 18-hole golf course; adults preferred. FRED T. WILLIAMS, 320 Oak Avenue, Sanford, Fla.

5-ROOM cottage, garage, attractive grounds; quiet country neighborhood, hour from N. Y.; $60 per month. M. W. Brown, Ossining, R. F. D. 2, N. Y.

SELECT residential section in Brookline, Mass.; furnished home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, oil heat, electric refrigerator; for winter or year. Box F-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

I WILL RENT MY CHARMING 8-room, 3-bath home in best section Pelham Manor, convenient schools, church; oil heat; 2-car garage; furnished $175 monthly, unfurnished $160. Inquire FISH & MARVIN, telephone Pelham 1997, N. Y.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NCBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, outside, bright; moderate rental. Tel. MUrray Hill 2-5873, ACademy 2-1884, 551 Fifth Avenue.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

MAKE OUR HOME—your home—eliminating responsibility; elderly couples welcome; quiet; home cooking. MRS. GRAVES, 60 East Street, Wrentham, Mass. Route 140.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or weekend rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

LEXINGTON

FOR SALE
Charming home of 7 rooms, 2 baths; lav.; quiet residential section but handy to trains, buses and schools; plenty land, oil heat, insulated, 2-car heated garage, laundry, large screened porch; borders on Lexington Golf Links. #1 Carley Road Cor. Reed St., ¼ mile from Lexington Square towards Bedford. Can be seen Sunday. Other times by appointment. CHARLES J. O'DONNELL, 375 Moody St., Waltham, Mass.

LEXINGTON, MASS. SIX-ROOM CAPE COD
Seldom is a custom built modern home, near the center, with so many desirable features available.
Three large chambers, two baths, electric kitchen, air conditioned — oil, two-car garage, insulated and weather stripped, lot over half acre, and within half mile of center. For appointment to inspect call
ROBERT C. MERRIAM
Real Estate and Insurance
1840 Massachusetts Avenue
Telephone Lex. 1187

LOT for sale, Dedham, Mass., in beautiful residential section, near high school; centrally located, easy walking distance to stores, trains or buses; corner lot containing 13,862 square feet; any reasonable offer. Write Box G-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
(Continued.)

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
Change in Dates of WARD REGISTRATION for Men and Women Voters

In accordance with the President's order establishing October 16th as the day for military enrollment, the Board of Election Commissioners has voted not to hold any registration in the wards on that night. WARD REGISTRATION (from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.)
WILL OPEN ON OCTOBER 1ST AND CLOSE ON OCTOBER 15TH

Registration in Main Office, 111 City Hall Annex, will continue daily through October 16th, with evening registration from October 1st to 16th inclusive. (No registration on Sundays or the holiday.) OCTOBER 16th will be the last day for registration at City Hall.

The revised schedule of Ward Registration Places has been posted in each precinct of the city, and information as to such places may may also be obtained at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston.

WILLIAM A. MOTLEY Jr.,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
HILDA HEDSTROM QUIRK
Board of Election Commissioners.
Boston, September 28, 1940.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 29-37 168th St.—Large rooms, private bath, in private home; ½ block bus; World's Fair or permanent guests. TOMLIN. Ind. 3-6727.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 239 Beacon St.—Double or single rooms, newly renovated; board optional; near Pub. Garden. Com. 8495. Permanent, transients.

BOSTON 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park; meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Opportunity open for a loving home; attractive room, delicious food. Asp. 8243.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., 57 Walnut St.—Unusually attractive home, well heated, excellent meals; near churches and banks; quiet neighborhood.

QUINCY, MASS.—Attractive accommodations for elderly ladies; home comforts, excellent food. Mrs. A. MacCauley, 82 Goddard Street, Gro. 4346-W.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ASHEVILLE, N. C., YORKE HOUSE, Tourist Home, 274 Merrimon Ave., U. S. 19, 23, 25, 70—Innerspring mattresses; private baths; free garage. MRS. E. B. WARD, Hostess. Ph. 2429-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Sunny rooms; pleasant home, near car line; breakfast served, men students preferred. Tel. Belmont 0843 evenings.

BOSTON, Marlborough St.—In a comfortable house to rent, one large room, $8, one small $5; business person preferred. Box D-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., 160 Bay State Road—Attractive double room, near bath; excellent location, near subway. Phone Commonwealth 8300.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue — New management, several pleasant, attractive rooms; $5 per week. Mrs. Burdwood, Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 9 Norway St.—Sunny front room, overlooking The Mother Church park; elevator service, kitchen privileges if desired. COM. 1055.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave.—Clean, quiet home; single or double room; elevator service; near The Mother Church. GARDNER.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—West room, next bath, in apartment. Asp. 7119 (evenings).

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive corner room in quiet neighborhood, near Harvard Sq.; privileges; near bath; private family; free parking. Kirkland 0804 daytimes, Trowbridge 8365 evenings.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—2 connecting rooms and bath; also single room; in attractive home on quiet residential street, near Christian Science church. Tro. 6163. 10 Acacia Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1753 Col. Rd., N. W., Apt. 5—Attractive bed-living room, large closet; private family; reasonable. Col. 5807-J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Double corner room with 4 windows; detached lovely home. Woodley 8021. 2929 Macomb Street.

2 OR 3 furnished rooms, kitchenette and bath; near The Mother Church; reasonable. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS WANTED

NEAR Copley Square; preferably unfurnished; inexpensive for woman student; meals or kitchen privileges. Tel. Sun. Mon. p. m. Granite 3442-W.

RUGS FOR SALE

THREE used Oriental rugs, 3x5, 5x6, 9x12, in excellent condition; no dealers. Call Asp. 2010, Brookline, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CIVIL ENGINEER (trained in) MINES DE PARIS 25 years old, speaking and writing French, Russian, German, Portuguese fluently, with a good knowledge of English, working as geologist in a petroleum company, seeks a position as an engineer in a company of geophysical prospecting. Address answer to: Caixa postal 2704, Sao Paulo, Brasil, South America.

CHAUFFEUR, general man, married, knowledge of janitor work; good references; willing worker. Wm. Parks, Lon. 0371, Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR and gardener wishes position with private family; best of references. West Newton 1153-J (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED social hostess, publicity director, exclusive resorts; cultural background. Write Box M-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION to lady; drive; willing to travel; typist; live any place. Box R-25, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH CONVERSATION — The Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Madame Riviere starts fall term Sept. 30. Small afternoon and evening groups. $6—10 classes. Ken. 4032.

LAUREL W. TIRRELL
SOPRANO AND TEACHER OF VOICE, SPEECH, SONG; PRIVATE AND CLASS; INSTRUCTION; INTERVIEWS BY APPOINTMENT. 387 COMMONWEALTH, BOSTON. TEL. COM. 9456.

SINGERS WANTED — ROBERT MALONE Choral Scholarship Society, Carnegie Hall. COL. 5-9736. N. Y. C.

FRENCH grammar conversation diction by university teacher; coaching for examinations. Write Box M-42, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1618. N. Y. C.

OLD glass, china, dolls, shawls, jewelry, silver, buttons, etc. Write and I will call. Box D-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Alabama
BIRMINGHAM

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

It Pays to Shop AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line"
403 NORTH 20TH

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
2023 First Ave North, Phone 3-9284

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.

PACKARDS

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531 South 21st Street

PHONE 3-9145

Goodrich Silvertown Stores

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21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

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A Proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4128

ED. S. MOORE, Inc.

NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

The Greenbury Studios
366 Michigan Ave. Ph. Dex. 1803

We refinish and restore old paintings and frames, fine prints and mirrors.
Commercial art a specialty

The Minge Floral Company
INCORPORATED
453 Government St., Phone Dexter 1120
MOBILE, ALA.

PAULINE'S
453 Government St., Dexter 460
Woman's Wearables

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court St. C-4548

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

More Than 61 Years at the Same Location

CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

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CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
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Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

JACKSONVILLE

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

MIAMI BEACH

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Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
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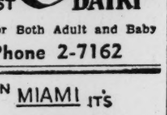

Branch Offices
54 West Central Ave.
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
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"They outmileage the field"

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
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Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Premium Meats
Phone 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

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See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
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INSURANCE
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CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
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Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
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Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
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Clearwater 5-4261

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EFFICIENCY APARTMENTS
Week or Season
Oil Heat Air Conditioned
Centrally Located
811 Jackson St. No., St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued.)

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

STANALAND'S MARKET
Quality Groceries at Economy Prices
Best Branded Western Meats
1631 SNOW AVENUE
Personal Service Phone H-1454

Baguette Watch Repairing a Specialty
Mail Orders Solicited Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
Werner S. Nelson
CERTIFIED WATCHMAKER
Horological Inst. of America
Allied Bldg., Opp. Tampa Electric Co.
906 Tampa Street, Tampa, Florida

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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN

MATHER COMPANY
Complete Furnishings for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, N. W.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Borrow a Copy of our Paint and Color Style Guide
to get new ideas for painting . . . to see the latest style in home color schemes. No obligation.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 North Broad

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO 2. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
• Real Estate—Renting
• Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Paints and Wallpaper
Sherwin-Williams Co.
454 Second Street Phone 6367
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

No. Carolina

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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
We Appreciate Your Business

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DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

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Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

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Our Hand Work Department cares for Your Party Needs
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Simple and exclusive style
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KLEIDERFÄRBEREI RÖTHLISBERGER & CIE
chem. Waschanstalt
u. Filialen Bachlettenstrasse 39
(Dyers and Cleaners)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte
Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

We are Specialists for
Ladies', Men's and Children's Raincoats and Capes
Au Bon Marché
Berne Spitalgasse 3-7

MISS BIGLER *teaches*
English
Tel. 3.52.52 Hallwylstrasse 34

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

MONTREUX

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL

COFFEE WITHOUT CAFFEINE
ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
Rue des Epancheurs, Neuchâtel
is distinguished by its flavour and its price: 200 grs. 90 centimes.
TEA INFRÉ
Guaranteed free from tannin

Guye-Rosselet, Fils
RUE DE LA TREILLE 8
Maroquinerie—Parapluies, Articles de Voyage—Réparations
Leather Goods—Umbrellas—Repairs

Be warm and comfortable with the excellent Coal of
Häfliger & Kaeser, S. A.
Rue du Seyon 2 Tel. 5.24.25

Mme. Sandoz-Mollet
Rue du Seyon. 2. Tel. 5.28.14
Books—Stationery

Boulangerie—Patisserie
OTTO WEBER
Faub de l'Hôpital 15
Tailleules—Tresses—Tourtes
Baker and Confectioner

ST. GALL

Dresses and Coats
made at customers' homes or at the following address
MISS A. MÜNCH
MARKTGASSE 7

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

M. Wappler-Friderich
MULTERGASSE 10
Silk—Velvet—Mercerie
Echarpes, Cravatten, Handschuhe

Spezial-Schuhhaus
Lüthi GmbH
Neugasse 5 Bezirksgebäude
Tel. 2.87.69 St. Gallen
(FOOTWEAR)

BOOKSHOP
WALTER KUPPER
St. Leonhardstrasse 6 Tel. 2.18.10

WINTERTHUR

Zimmermann & Co zum Zelt
KIRCHPLATZ WINTERTHUR
Damenkonfektion & Stoffe
Ladies' Clothes

C. Schweizer
Spezialgeschäft für
HERREN - HÜTE - MÜTZEN UND PELZWAREN
Untertor 19 Furs

Wollen-Schoch
Spezialhaus für Strickgarne Strumpfwaren und Tricotagen
WOLLGARNVERSAND WOOL
Garnmarkt 8 b. Landboten

E. HAFNER
Corsets und Büstenhalter
Stadthausstr. 75. Tel. 2.20.28
(Corsets)

ZURICH

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)
TEA ROOM RESTAURANT

Ermitage
Traiteur Service à domicile Tel. 4.37.65
Hegibachplatz J. u. G. Bertholet

JOHANN HÄUSLER
Malermeister
Hochstrasse 28—Zürich 6—Tel. 2.93.49
empfiehlt sich für sämtliche Malerarbeiten
SCHRIFTEN - TAPEZIEREN
(Painter)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

SEA POINT DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service
Daily Deliveries
Regent Road Tel Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued.)

SEA POINT
ROYAL SERVICE STATION
Prop. Alan C. Hoole... Dial—4-3363
24 HOUR SERVICE
Storage for 100 Cars
Repairs Servicing Lubricating
371 Main Road, Sea point

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service. Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.
West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

ADAMS & CO., LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 West St. Telephone 21981

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread

76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
Fish Poultry Game
Butter Eggs Bacon
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557 West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
Family Grocers
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 472 WEST STREET

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
See Us First
Deliveries Daily

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Union of South Africa

GERMISTON
(Continued)

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE • GLOVES • WOOL FABRICS • UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE • VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café Less
Where Finest Merchandise Costs
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS, LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

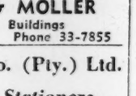
OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High-Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(Prop., L. HOLLANDER)
122a Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers



WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk Cream Butter Eggs Honey

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For your requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183 Pietermaritz Street

STRENGTH CARTER'S STANDARD SEEDS ENDURANCE
Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224 Church St.
Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262—2697

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL
109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
MOTOR SPECIALISTS
Body Builders, Duco Spraying, Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued.)

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 — Phone 2235 3 lines

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
203a, Pietermaritz Street, Phone 4809

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173.4.5
6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL5171 Adelaide 73796 Melb. F9084

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

A. E. RICHARDS
PRINTER
178 PITT ST., SYDNEY • TELEPHONE, B 4661

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
8 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9022
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 Cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Full Circle, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories, Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 225 Latrobe St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Shie, Albury, Warrnambool Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
Also DRY CLEANERS
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St
Tel. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

Now Is the Time to Plant
ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Write for Special Catalog
CATALOG POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

MAY BARNETT
Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.
GLOVES
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Specially Lovely Australian Gifts to Charm Your Friends
Mail Orders Filled
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 6343

Caldwell's
FURNITURE
Antiques and Reproductions
435 BOURKE STREET

LITTLE & HALL PTY. LTD.
Antique Furniture and Interior Decoration
127 Queen Street Telephone MU 2773

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by
Mary Clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD CAULFIELD
TEL. LF 2976

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY · LINGERIE
CORSETRY · GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND
Vacuum Cleaning Co. Ltd.
46 WELLESLEY STREET W.
Carpet and General Cleaning Specialists
TELEPHONES 41-769, 44-401

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued.)

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats-Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Phone 43-658
MAVIS YOUNG
203 Dilworth Bldgs., Queen Street
Auckland, C. 1
High Class Dressmaking
Patterns, Cutting, Fitting

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-025 Herald Bldg., 151 Queen St.

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

J. H. M. CARPENTER Ltd.
Established 1879
Furniture Removal Specialists
Newmarket and Auckland, N. Z.

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"-CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot, Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

for HANDBAGS SLIPPERS, & TRAVEL GOODS
MODERN BAG Co.
400 QUEEN ST. OPP. TOWN HALL

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch 36-171 22-495

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St Phone 41-387

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for all the Family. Fitting done by X-Ray.

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene, Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40.999

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Community Spirit

Hill City, Kan.

This area has a library richer by 3,000 books because of the untiring effort of Mrs. Lucille Bundy, a local resident.

Faced with the problem of obtaining new books with only limited funds Mrs. Bundy wrote personal letters to hundreds of prominent persons throughout the world asking them to send a book. The plea met with excellent response.

As a by-product, Mrs. Bundy has an autograph collection of considerable size.

In Lighter Vein

No Time for Puns

Telephone Operator: "It's a long distance from New York."

New Subscriber: "Yes, yes, anyone knows that—now let me have the party that called."

Some Cause

"Don't you know that you can't sell bonds without a license?"

"I knew I couldn't sell any, but I didn't know the reason."

Artistic

"She is very artistic," said the impressionable youth.

"Yes," answered his cynical friend. "I suppose she's the type of girl who thinks a bunch of hand-painted flowers is more important on a dinner plate than a steak?"

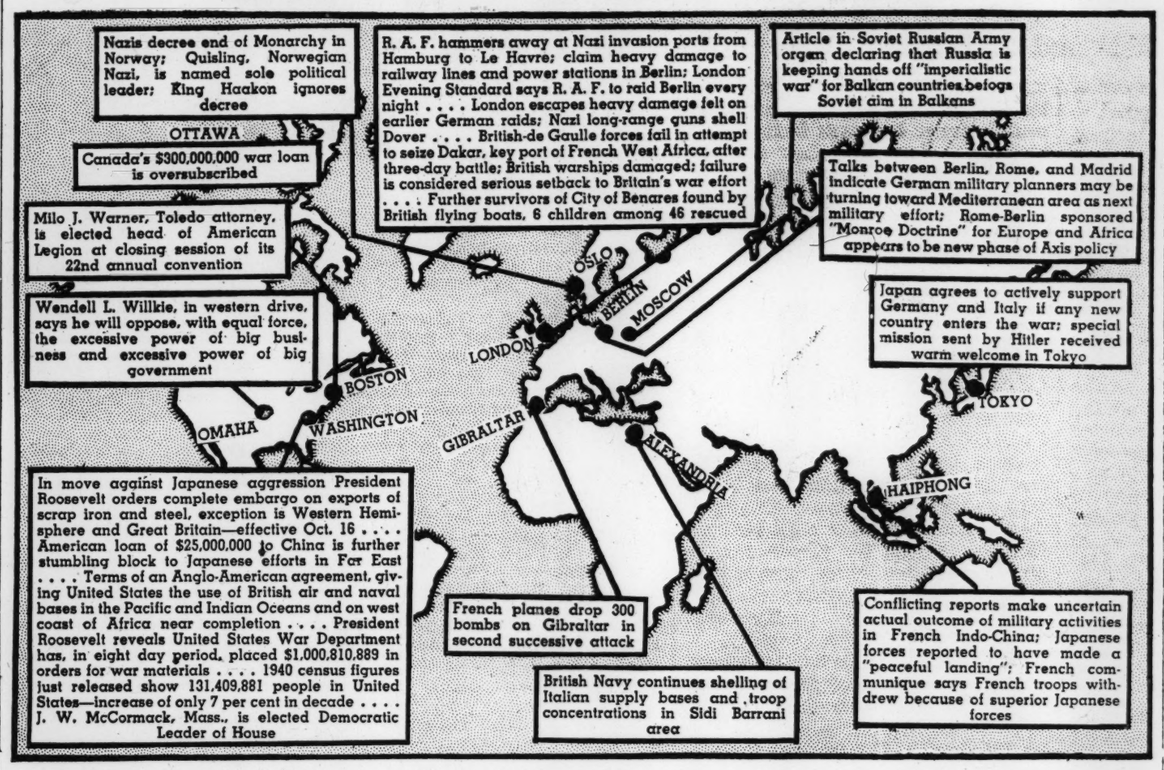
Good Jam

A little boy did errands for a woman, who, baking oatcakes, thought she would give him one as a treat.

She spread one thickly with jam and gave it to him. A little while after the boy returned.

"Thanks for the jam, missus," he said. "There's your board back again."—Montreal Star.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Nazis decree end of Monarchy in Norway; Quisling, Norwegian Nazi, is named sole political leader; King Haakon ignores decree
OTTAWA
Canada's $300,000,000 war loan is oversubscribed
Milo J. Warner, Toledo attorney, is elected head of American Legion at closing session of its 22nd annual convention
Wendell L. Willkie, in western drive, says he will oppose, with equal force, the excessive power of big business and excessive power of big government
R. A. F. hammers away at Nazi invasion ports from Hamburg to Le Havre; claim heavy damage to railway lines and power stations in Berlin; London Evening Standard says R. A. F. to raid Berlin every night . . . . London escapes heavy damage felt on earlier German raids; Nazi long-range guns shell Dover . . . . British-de Gaulle forces fail in attempt to seize Dakar, key port of French West Africa, after three-day battle; British warships damaged; failure is considered serious setback to Britain's war effort . . . . Further survivors of City of Benares found by British flying boats, 6 children among 46 rescued
Article in Soviet Russian Army organ declaring that Russia is keeping hands off "imperialistic war" for Balkan countries befogs Soviet aim in Balkans
Talks between Berlin, Rome, and Madrid indicate German military planners may be turning toward Mediterranean area as next military effort; Rome-Berlin sponsored "Monroe Doctrine" for Europe and Africa appears to be new phase of Axis policy
Japan agrees to actively support Germany and Italy if any new country enters the war; special mission sent by Hitler received warm welcome in Tokyo
OSLO
BERLIN
MOSCOW
LONDON
BOSTON
OMAHA
WASHINGTON
GIBRALTAR
ALEXANDRIA
TOKYO
HAIPHONG
In move against Japanese aggression President Roosevelt orders complete embargo on exports of scrap iron and steel, exception is Western Hemisphere and Great Britain—effective Oct. 16 . . . . American loan of $25,000,000 to China is further stumbling block to Japanese efforts in Far East . . . . Terms of an Anglo-American agreement, giving United States the use of British air and naval bases in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and on west coast of Africa near completion . . . . President Roosevelt reveals United States War Department has, in eight day period, placed $1,000,810,889 in orders for war materials . . . . 1940 census figures just released show 131,409,881 people in United States—increase of only 7 per cent in decade . . . . J. W. McCormack, Mass., is elected Democratic Leader of House
French planes drop 300 bombs on Gibraltar in second successive attack
British Navy continues shelling of Italian supply bases and troop concentrations in Sidi Barrani area
Conflicting reports make uncertain actual outcome of military activities in French Indo-China; Japanese forces reported to have made a "peaceful landing"; French communique says French troops withdrew because of superior Japanese forces

Vocations

Merchandising Cateress

A young woman temporarily out of employment whose acquaintanceship numbered many well-to-do and comfortably-fixed families, arranged with one of the local leading smart shops a system—whereby she could call her friends by telephone and suggest various "good buys" in which they might be interested. Her fee would be a commission, to be paid by the store. By going over the stock carefully, she was able to offer legitimate bargains, of which her friends were quick to take advantage.

A Verse for Today . . .

Understanding is a well-spring of life unto him that hath it.

—PROV. 16:22.

Daily Quotation

LET your mirth be ever void of all scurrility and biting words; for a wound given by a word is harder to be cured than that given by a sword.—SIR HENRY SIDNEY.

Bible Questions

On Domestic Animals

Identify, if you can, these domestic animals mentioned in the Bible.

1. When Jacob and his sons made their home in Egypt, the fact that they kept certain animals made it necessary for them to live in a restricted area. What animals were they?

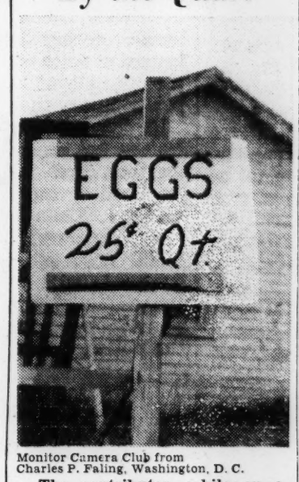
2. What animal was chiefly used by the Israelites as a work animal, for ploughing, threshing, and also for drawing carts?

3. What animal were the Israelites cautioned against possessing in large numbers—a caution disregarded by King Solomon?

4. What animal was mentioned by Jesus in a famous passage wherein he emphasized the danger of wealth?

Answers: 1. Sheep; Genesis 46:34. 2. The ox; many verses might be cited. 3. The horse; Deuteronomy 17:16, I Kings 4:26. 4. The camel; Matthew 19:24.

By the Quart



Monitor Camera Club from Charles P. Faling, Washington, D. C.

The contributor, while on a recent trip along the coast of Maine, came upon this unique sign at Kittery. The eggs were the peewee type of hen's eggs and were sold in a quart-size berry box.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Baker's Wife (Hakim)—French satirical comedy about the village baker who refused to bake bread after his wife ran away with a shepherd. So the villagers took a hand and forced her to return. Ironic humors, pathos, touches of the risqué innuendo and the simple honesty of its central character, all commingled with a sense of compassion.—Adults.

The Howards of Virginia (Columbia)—Combination of fiction and history in a story of Revolutionary War days, the husky young man from the border region who won the hand of a young lady of social position, the prosperity which rewarded them, the coming of the war and its effect on their affairs. Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson are among the historical characters. Cary Grant, Martha Scott, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Richard Carlson, Richard Gaines.—Adults and Young People.

I Want a Divorce (Paramount)—Matrimonial problems, tracing the courtship, marriage, and domestic difficulties of a young couple, who are temporarily separated but eventually reconciled. Part of the film is in lighter mood; part is tragic. Joan Blondell, Dick Powell, Gloria Dickson, Conrad Nagel, Frank Fay.—Adults.

Spring Parade (Universal)—Cheerful entertainment telling an agreeably romantic yarn, with music, about a girl from the country who was informally adopted by a kindly baker in the Vienna of the 1890's, and attracted the attention of a drummer who hoped to be a composer. With the help of the Emperor she succeeded in starting the young man on a career and in straightening out her affairs of the heart. Deanna Durbin, Robert Cummings, Mischa Auer, Henry Stephenson, S. K. Sakall.—Family.

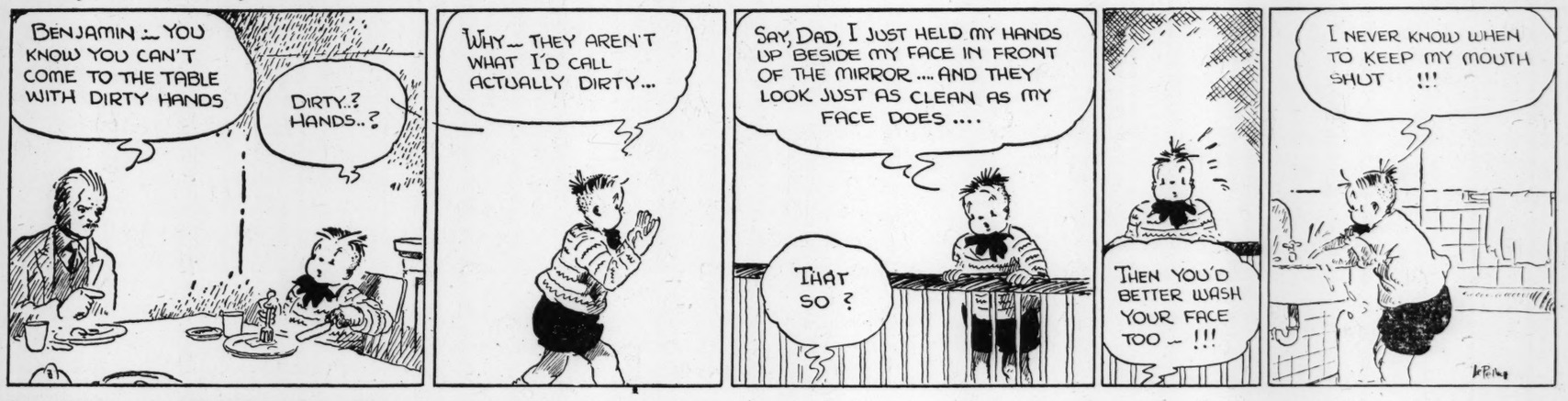
Yesterday's Heroes (20th-Fox)—Campus drama about a student who plans to be a doctor, is drawn aside into a football career, marries the wrong girl, finds his plans all upset, but finally manages to get started again on the path he had intended to follow. Robert Sterling, Jean Rogers, Katharine Aldridge, Russell Gleason.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Any More Talk May Lead to a Bath*

By LE PELLEY


BENJAMIN :— YOU KNOW YOU CAN'T COME TO THE TABLE WITH DIRTY HANDS
DIRTY..? HANDS..?
WHY— THEY AREN'T WHAT I'D CALL ACTUALLY DIRTY...
SAY, DAD, I JUST HELD MY HANDS UP BESIDE MY FACE IN FRONT OF THE MIRROR.... AND THEY LOOK JUST AS CLEAN AS MY FACE DOES....
THAT SO ?
THEN YOU'D BETTER WASH YOUR FACE TOO— !!!
I NEVER KNOW WHEN TO KEEP MY MOUTH SHUT !!!

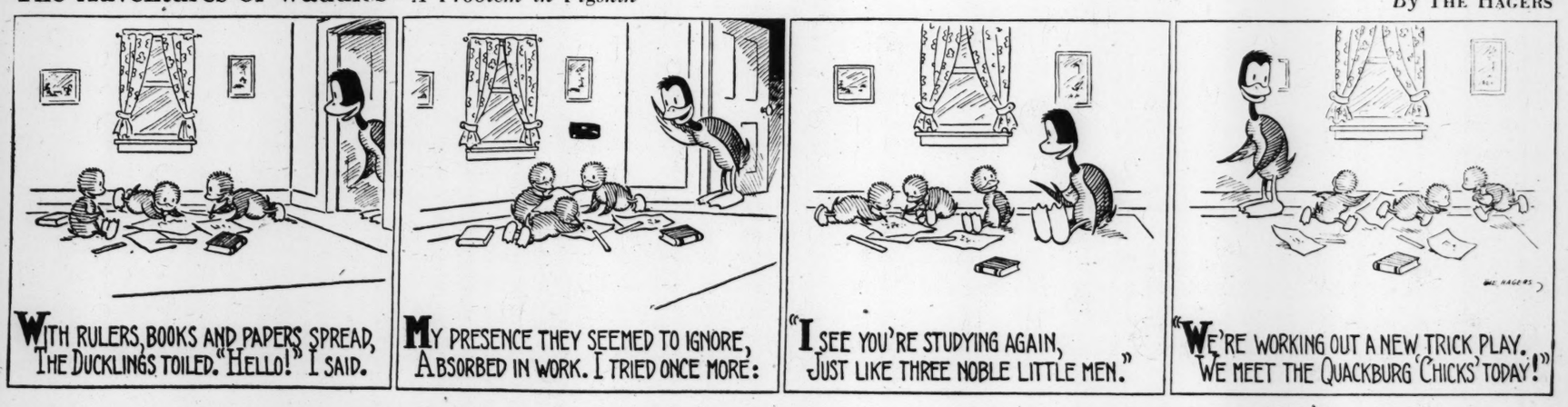
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And So We All Have Fun*

By RODGERS

Nick isn't much of a bone chewer—
And I thought he might not enjoy our bone-chewing festivals—
But he seems to find plenty to do—
And manages to keep busy—
until we finish—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Problem in Pigskin*

By THE HAGERS


WITH RULERS, BOOKS AND PAPERS SPREAD, THE DUCKLINGS TOILED. "HELLO!" I SAID.
MY PRESENCE THEY SEEMED TO IGNORE, ABSORBED IN WORK. I TRIED ONCE MORE:
"I SEE YOU'RE STUDYING AGAIN, JUST LIKE THREE NOBLE LITTLE MEN."
"WE'RE WORKING OUT A NEW TRICK PLAY. WE MEET THE QUACKBURG 'CHICKS' TODAY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Willkie and the Farmer

One pillar of the political power of the New Deal has been its appeal to farmers. By special attention to farm problems and huge payments to hold up farm prices the Roosevelt regime has won votes enough to tip the scales in many farm States. This year it made a manifest bid for farm support by nominating Henry A. Wallace, its Secretary of Agriculture, for Vice-President. At Omaha, Wendell Willkie made his "farm speech," his answer to the Roosevelt-Wallace program.

Among the newspaper men on the Willkie train it was known that the Republican candidate at first rejected the whole idea of a "farm speech," holding that political appeals to special interest groups are one weakness of American democracy. But he yielded to his managers enough to recall at Omaha the Republican Party's 1940 promise to maintain present farm bounties until more thoroughgoing solutions are obtained for farm problems. Then he went back to his basic philosophy that "agriculture and industry go up and down together."

For several years this newspaper has held similar views. We have recognized that much of the Wallace program was fair and necessary until the high-tariff system should be abandoned or other basic solutions found. But we have insisted that subsidies to farmers were mere palliatives, economically unsound and open to grave political abuse.

As we see it, there are three hopeful ways to handle farm surpluses:

1. Reduce production to the present average of domestic consumption. Where exports are small this might be achieved by a useful program of crop diversification, but with cotton, for instance, it would mean cutting production in half, entailing serious hardships for whole sections.

2. Find foreign markets by (a) more efficient production which will permit American farmers to profit at world prices, as automobile makers do; or by (b) reducing American tariffs to permit foreign buyers of farm exports to pay for them with their products now shut out of the American market.

3. Raise domestic consumption to levels which will absorb domestic production. Improved economic conditions, better methods of distribution and wider industrial use of farm products would go far to use many surpluses, although for cotton this method would need to be combined with 1 and 2.

Mr. Willkie dwelt on the third method. He pointed out that there are 20,000,000 Americans who spend on the average five cents or less per meal and that families with incomes below $500 a year buy less than half as much food as families with incomes between $500 and $1,000. We should like to know more about these figures; it is possible that the majority of those below $500 are farm families who would not buy much food anyway.

But every mother in the low-income group knows that her family would consume far more farm produce if able to get it. The food stamp plan operated by the Surplus Commodities Corporation has given statistical proof of what relief families can do toward reducing surpluses. Mr. Willkie's thought is that if Government would encourage economic recovery there would be wages instead of doles for food buying among the unemployed, and more purchasing power among those now employed.

He does not set the farm against the factory but explains they are bound together, that the prosperity in the city will promote prosperity in the country. Linked with the second method outlined above this would be sound farm relief. More than that, it is good democracy, for fundamentally the welfare of the farm, like that of all other groups, rests on the welfare of the Nation.

When an Axis Needs a Friend

Reichsführer Hitler has long made it plain that he considers treaties to be mere formalities. Now Japan has signed on the Axis' dotted line. This treaty also is a formality. And not only in the sense that Herr Hitler has given to that word. It is a formality also because it writes down on parchment, with impressive seals and signatures attached thereto, not a great new plan for world conquest just decided upon by totalitarians but a technique that has been in operation for years.

It merely states history in future tense.

This does not make the treaty any more palatable to peaceable peoples. Where there has been only a tacit understanding among the directors of violence, there will now be military and diplomatic arrangements arrived at by consultation. But they will hardly be more effective, and likely will be less effective, than the moves of aggression in the Pacific and in Europe during the last eight or nine years.

Both in Great Britain and in the United States there are plenty of thoughtful people who can envisage even more startling developments than the new Axis-Tokyo agreement. The possibility of a five-power totalitarian front—Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, and Russia—is already being discussed among Americans. And the peculiar readiness of the Vichy Government to stand against Britain while continuing to capitulate before the demands of Japan and to accommodate itself to German wishes is not being ignored in the United States.

In other words, the peoples of the two remaining powerful democracies are mentally and morally prepared for worse than the pact now announced. They will not be intimidated by it.

On the contrary, they can read in this new rush of Axis diplomacy a confession of Axis anxiety. This war was to be won over London, and quickly, too. It was to be won by the sheer might of German striking power. One was not permitted to imagine Germany needing new aid. Manifestly the outlook has grown darker in Berlin, else there would be no need to employ German and Italian energies in concluding a pact with far-away Tokyo. There would be no need to share with any other capital the prerogative of designing the new world order.

The Axis needs new allies. And these are to be used first of all to keep America out of war. Actually the ally now chosen is the one most likely to pull America in. Aid to those standing against aggression will go forward all the faster because of the direct threat implicit in this new alliance of aggressors.

The Germans in Eire

Throughout Northern Ireland sentiment is growing to bring pressure to bear upon Eire to send back to their native lands the German and Italian Ministers who are still in Dublin. This sentiment springs from a variety of reasons. Northern Ireland does not feel happy with the knowledge that the diplomatic staffs of aggressor nations are present in the capital of her southern neighbor, at a time when Nazi submarines are sinking ships off the Irish coast and the threat of invasion is present. She feels that the close proximity of Dublin to England permits the Ministers of totalitarian states to have access to information which might not be in the best interests of England in her valiant struggle. The fact that the Nazi Legation in Dublin is vastly overstaffed—having fifty or sixty persons—adds to the disquiet in Belfast.

The problem for Ireland is by no means simple. Eire is neutral. Legally it has the right to do what it likes. It has now complete military control over its own ports, an interest in which the British in a conciliatory moment abandoned, and of its air bases. It is true that it controls only the southern part of the island and therefore cannot prevent the British from enjoying air bases and essential port "facilities" in the North. Yet Eire's security virtually depends upon the British fleet and air force. Her economic prosperity, too, is bound up with the future of England. Therefore the concern of Ulster is understandable. It is a concern which the Government at Belfast has repeatedly expressed and declared to be an obstacle to better relations between the North and South.

Laws Affecting Business

The relation between labor legislation and business legislation should be clarified for the purposes of the campaign. When Mr. Willkie favors certain changes in the laws affecting business, he does not necessarily imply a breakdown of the laws protecting labor.

The Administration has sponsored and put through Congress a number of, to America, "new instruments of public power," such as the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, and the Social Security Act. The question is not whether these laws should be repealed or devitalized for the benefit of business, but whether it might not be possible to change them or their administration in some respects so that they would still carry out their socially accepted purposes but with a minimum of hardship to private enterprise.

Our Readers Say—

When Alcohol Demoralized Fighting Forces

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Commenting on one of your editorials on the French collapse, "Alcohol a Nazi Ally?" it is not the first time that alcohol has helped to demoralize an army and overthrow a government. I quote from "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," by Thierry, describing the battle of Hastings:

"The Saxons (the night before the battle) diverted themselves with great noise, and sang their old national songs round their watchfires, while they emptied the horns of beer and wine."

In the battle that took place the next day Harold and his drinking Saxons were routed and William won the throne of England.

It may be apropos to recall that the sober Japanese defeated the vodka-drinking Russians at the battle of Mukden in 1905.

Had not Colonel Rall at Trenton been drunk on Christmas night, 1776, the history of the United States, too, might have been written differently.

In the war of 1812 the U. S. S. Argus fell an easy prey to the British brig Pelican, because the American sailors the night before the battle had been allowed to drink wine, few of their shots hit the British vessel. (History of the United States by Henry Adams, Vol. 7, chapter 14, pages 304-8.)

It would be well for the members of Congress and our military establishment to ponder these facts. EDWARD J. EISELE

Sterling, Ill.

Nevada Not Dehydrated

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Most of the fine people of Reno, and most of us in the smaller towns of this State, resent the adverse publicity which is being received by Nevada due to her divorces, gin marriages, and gambling. Unfortunately, the majority of our citizenry are not willing to eliminate these evils themselves. The Christian Science Monitor usually has been giving us in Nevada a good break. Your praiseworthy policy of declining to publish anything of the sordid nature accounts largely for this. We have been grateful to the Monitor for occasionally playing up the other side of Nevada. Naturally the article on "Dehydrated Nevada," appearing in one of your columns, encourages me to offer a correction.

Nevada is not entirely dehydrated. Nevada's area includes a higher percentage of lakes than many other States. Our dry atmosphere really is a blessing from the standpoint of comfort. CLAUDE H. SMITH

Fallon, Nev.

A Woman and a Scythe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter from Col. W. Steward Roddie, well known in America as a lecturer, tells of the alertness of an English grandmother.

An R. A. F. pilot was obliged to make a forced landing and brought his little fighter plane down in a field near an outlying farm. As soon as he landed, up rushed the little woman, armed with a wicked looking scythe, and refused to allow him to move from his seat until he had shown his credentials. Since the seat was narrow and the woman impatient, the pilot was hard pressed to wriggle far enough out of his flying suit to display his uniform and insignia. When he succeeded, she invited him to tea. That she was alone on the farm had not disturbed her in the least. FERDON SHAW

New York

Party Affiliations

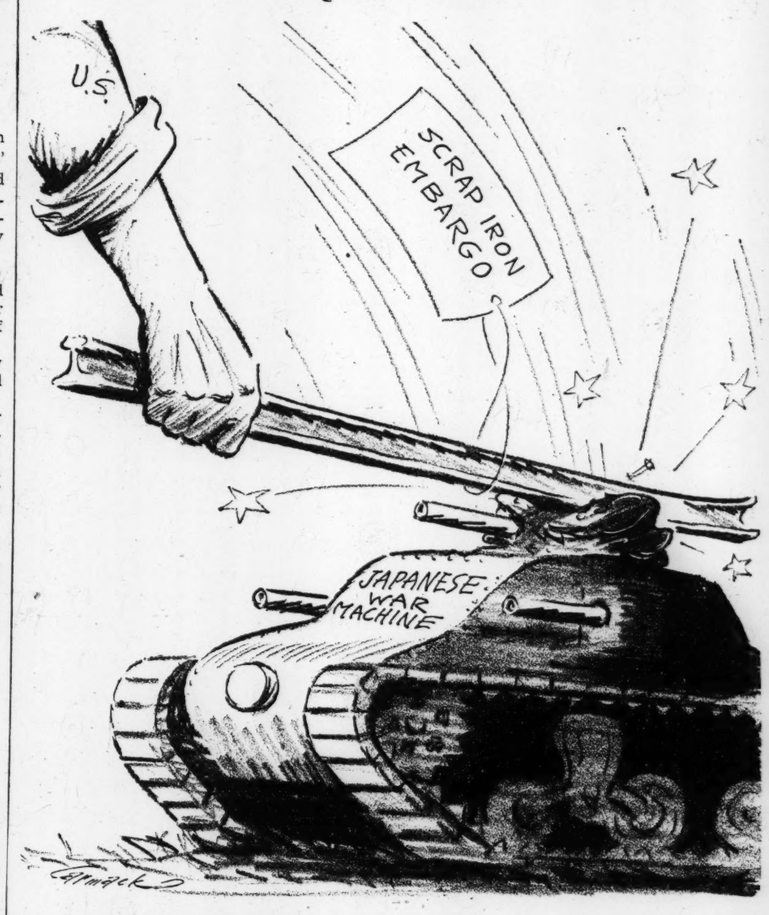
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we in America now learn to look beyond the boundary lines of nations and broaden our code to read, "All men are created equal," and may we change that one word in America's glorious song, to its fuller sense, "God Bless Humanity."

Alhambra, Calif. A. G. SHARP

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Quite a Blow



British Thought Turns to Divine Aid

"Listen to God"

Forget yourself in helping your neighbors. In days of tension this casts out your own fears and worries. Help them to carry out all instructions about air-raids, evacuation, rationing, and waste.

Keep the moral standards of the nation high. Don't weaken the home front by trying to wangle something for yourself on the quiet. Make a break with all the personal indulgence, selfishness, and private wars which undermine national morale and unity. Everybody has his part to play in the moral re-armament of the nation. Faith, confidence and cheerfulness are as contagious as fear, depression and grumbling.

The secret of steadiness and inner strength is to listen to God and do what He says. God speaks directly to the heart of every man and woman who is prepared to listen and obey. Write down the thoughts He gives you. His voice can be heard wherever you are—in the home, in the factory, in the air-raid shelter, in the first-aid post.

Forearm yourself by listening to God first thing every morning. This provides a clear plan for each day and the power to work with other people in complete unity. In a time of listening God takes away fear and fortifies against uncertainty, hardship or bereavement; He gives foresight and cool judgment; He offers limitless reserves of energy and initiative.

A British General who has fought through two wars said this: "Telephone wires may be cut, wireless stations be destroyed, but no bombardment can stop messages from God coming through if we are willing to receive them. To listen to God and obey Him is the highest form of national service for everybody everywhere."

(This message is inserted by a number of industrial and business firms in Battersea as their contribution to the nation at this hour.)—*Clapham and Balham Chronicle*, London.

The Most Crucial Struggle

If the National-Socialist creed gives this tremendous drive to the Germans waging war, what creed have we, as the last human champions of freedom in Europe, to give us strength to be victorious? It is a pertinent question. I read the other day an article in an American paper by Walter Lippmann commenting on "the hugging of illusions" which had brought Western democracies to the present pass: "The muddle of the democracies comes from something deeper than their form of government: it comes from the gradually accelerated destruction of all convictions about the nature of man and his destiny" . . .

I make bold to say this. While our struggle with Germany is both on the military and on the spiritual plane, it is the struggle on the spiritual plane which is most crucial. There is only one creed which can conquer that of National-Socialism. . . . The main source in the spiritual life of Europe is Christianity. Christendom without Christianity is dead.—The Bishop of Chichester in a letter to *The Times*, London.

God in an Air Raid

I am seventeen years old and work in a factory. The other night when the sirens woke me I was shaking from head to foot and was full of fear of what might happen. Then I listened to God for a few minutes, and He told me that I must be calm and cheery and set an example to other people and give them confidence. I went down to the shelter with our next-door neighbors and friends, and found that they were a bit shaky. Then I carried out my guidance to set the example to other people. Then it was all marvelous, the spirit; none of us was afraid, and it inspired us all to sing the "Songs of the Rising Tide." We sang them all, "Wise Old Horsey," "Youth, Awake!" and the rest. Then the neighbors joined in, in the shelters all around us; four altogether in a row were singing with us. This so inspired Maudie, who is also a factory worker, that she asked me three times to pray for everyone. I had never done this in my life before in public, but I did it, and I think it helped everyone.—A letter in *The Church of England Newspaper*, London.

Aplomb

What's the Führer to do with a race whose reaction to his rain of death is a rule adopted by one British golf club: "A ball may be lifted from a bomb crater without losing a stroke"?—*Detroit News.*

The Wide Horizon

That "Splendid Barter"

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

One of our leading weekly reviews summed up in the words "splendid barter" the feeling of our people upon the exchange of fifty United States destroyers for a number of naval and air bases in British possessions. We welcome British and American co-operation. The international law of the matter—which is said to be sound—troubles us little.

Nor are we greatly troubled about its strategic aspects. They are good. Sooner or later, we feel, there is bound to be a Pacific as well as an Atlantic side to the arrangement; and we are sure that Singapore would at any moment welcome a squadron of United States warships as it would a British squadron.

Yet I think there is an aspect of the "splendid barter" that does appeal immediately to our thoughts and emotions; and though I have not heard anybody mention it, I shall try to explain it.

* * *

Our whole people, the "common people" no less than the better-to-do, are in this war for good and all. They mean to win it in ways that will make of a military victory a stepping-stone to higher things for others as well as for themselves. They want to win the war quickly enough to make sure that exhaustion will not impede the sort of peace they have dimly in mind. The dimness of their conception does not detract from their earnest determination to realize it. There is to be no going back to pre-war conditions, international, social, or other.

So the question arises how the war can best be won with reasonable speed. It is not altogether a question of fighting strength, nor is it one of alliances. As far as fighting strength goes—if the war is to be won swiftly—our people do not see in what way the active entry of the United States into it as a belligerent would greatly increase, within a period calculable in months, our power to deal with Hitler and Mussolini. But they do see that every proof of the moral belligerency of the United States tends to hearten our friends, to influence waverers and to dishearten the enemy. As long as the help of the United States was material only, and was accomplished by doubts—of which Hitler and Mussolini were well informed—whether Great Britain and the British Commonwealth could long withstand the onslaught of Hitler's war-machine, the enemy had some excuse for thinking that our talk of victory was bluff and bravado, and that we were nearly beaten.

* * *

The "splendid barter" has changed all this. If we do not trouble overmuch about the international-legal side of it, Hitler and Mussolini trouble even less. They see in it a portent of failure and disaster for themselves unless they can really crush us speedily. In Mr. Winston Churchill's words: "The need of the enemy to obtain a decision is very great"; and this is why the enemy has been trying so desperately to force a decision.

I think it is right to say that our people as a whole have never counted upon the active intervention of the United States in the war. Some of them, of whom I am one, may have doubted whether, in the long run, it would be possible for the United States to stay out. But that, all of us have felt, was a matter for the United States itself to decide. True, we did not, and do not, want there to be any "long run."

Since the "splendid barter" we have come nevertheless to see more clearly than we saw before that the certainty of ultimate belligerency on the part of the United States might tend to shorten the war, when we have convinced the enemy that he cannot crush us. It might help the German and Italian people to see that Hitler, Mussolini, and their evil systems are doomed. While it would be too much to say that this possibility, if it be a possibility, leaves us cold, it is one which, we feel sure, can safely be left to the judgment of the American people.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The Sources of Violence

From a long and miserable experience of suffering, injustice, disgrace, and aggression, the nations of the earth are mostly swayed by fear—fear of the sort that a little cheap oratory turns easily to rage, hate, and violence.—JOSEPH CONRAD (1857-1924)

North . . South . . East . . West

Self-Interest versus Preparedness

By Frank L. Perrin

From time to time, previous to the emergency caused by the threat of possible attempted invasion of the Americas, critical attention has been directed to the imposed policy of labor unions in restricting apprenticeships. This policy has been defended by labor leaders, and accepted quite generally by the union labor membership, upon the theory that the fewer apprentices taught and trained, the simpler would be the effort to dictate and impose higher and ever higher wage scales and terms governing overtime pay. Little thought has been given in labor circles, apparently, to the need of American youths for more general training in the specialized trades and industries, or to the possibility that the time might come when the welfare, if not the safety of all would depend upon preparedness to act quickly and capably in the country's defense.

The readiness with which the boys and younger men of the United States are responding now, even though thousands upon thousands must be trained in mechanical and productive methods, tends to disprove the once frequent assertion that the American boy does not seek opportunity to work with his hands. There is no doubt that the quotas will be filled. The work which must be done will be accomplished. But progress in adequate preparedness will be hindered because of the necessity of doing, in the training schools and apprentice ranks, what employers everywhere should have insisted upon the right to do during the two decades last past.

* * *

Mr. Lewis' faction of labor's opposing organizations, by seeking to add to its numbers and its bargaining power through enlisting office workers and other persons unskilled in the mechanical arts, has not in any sense corrected the errors imposed by the older labor unions sponsored by Mr. Green. Mr. Lewis does not draw the line which disqualifies the untrained and inexpert. He seeks to enhance, by increased numbers, the bargaining power which will serve well when strikes, walkouts, or lockouts are threatened. Mr. Green, and those who preceded him, have sought, by limiting the available number of skilled workers, to impose a condition of scarcity. Between the two, in the present emergency, there is little or no choice when the welfare of the Nation as a whole is considered.

Viewing the situation calmly and without conscious prejudice, it is interesting to seek to discover if, under any conceivable conditions in a free democracy, it is permissible, or even prudent, to concede to any organization or society, no matter of whom composed, the permissive power to legislate within itself against or in opposition to the interests of all the people whose welfare must rightfully be considered. There is no denying the fact that this permission has been conceded, not by act of Congress or State Legislatures, but by assumed public consent. It may be discovered that in the future, if not at once, this assumed consent must be recalled, not again to be extended.

* * *

It was all simple enough and explainable enough. Labor unions, even before the advent of Samuel Gompers, possessed enviable and desirable political power. Long before the franchise had been extended to women of voting age, Mr. Gompers possessed, almost within his own right of bestowal, enough votes to influence, if not to decide, closely contested political elections in the States and nationally. There has been no time in recent years when Washington, in the absence of a war crisis, found it convenient to interfere with the internal affairs of the labor unions.

It may be a little late, as the need is now realized, though not out of order, to rise to propose that it is the sense of the people of the United States that the defense of our homes, our institutions, our industries, and our democracy, is paramount, now and hereafter, to the claimed right of any combination of our nationals to defend themselves against those not of the elect.

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